MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE DAILY SENTINEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT 18.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ Business Notices appearing in the Local Columns will be charged 25 cents per line for the first, and 15 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Transient Advertisements must be paid for invariably in Advance.

☞ The number of insertions must in all cases be specified on the copy when handed in, as no "till forbid" advertisements will be taken.

☞ Yearly Advertisers will be held strictly to the Advertisements pertaining to their business. All other Notices will be charged at the Regular Rates.

☞ Extra displayed Advertisements, and those with large cuts, will be charged by the square for each insertion.

☞ Ordinary Notices of Deaths and Marriages hereafter free of charge. Obituary Notices will be charged by the square, at half our usual rates.

The News.

We have some additional details of the Persia's news this morning. Advices from China indicate a continuance of hostile feeling towards the foreign residents of Canton, and fears were entertained of a sudden outbreak amongst the Chinese. Constantinople is still inspired great fears for the safety of the Christians in Vienna, as letters received from the latter place, in England, represent. A conspiracy to dethrone Abdel Medjid is known to exist.

Mr. Thurston, the aeronaut, who was accidentally carried up by his balloon from Toledo, on Thursday, was last seen, high up in the air, in the vicinity of Malden, Canada West. He has had a most perilous trip, but will, it is to be hoped, get safe back to *terra firma*.

A duel was fought at Richmond, Va., yesterday, between O. J. Wise, editor of the *Enquirer*, and Mr. S. Clemens, M. C. from Va. Clemens was wounded in the thigh.

The Ohio State Fair, at Sandusky, closed yesterday. It is said to have been the most successful Fair ever held in the West.

The weather was very unfavorable the first day of the National Horse Exhibition, at Spring field, and the proceedings had to be suspended.

Rev. Noah Foster has been appointed Professor of Didactic Theology at Yale College

A fire at Cincinnati, yesterday morning, destroyed property to the amount of $75,000.

The New York breadstuffs market was a shade firmer yesterday, without change in prices — Our own market was steady with a fair dem nd for No. 1 Spring.

The weather continues very fine and business is stirring.

JUDGE LARRABEE AND LECOMPTON.—The Green Bay *Advocate*, which usually knows what it is talking about, thus "defines the position" of Judge Larrabee on the Lecompton issue:

In regard to the Kansas question, he has steadily sided with the Wisconsin democracy in the rights of the majority in that Territory, and the free expression of them. When the instrument familiarly known as "Lecompton" was sprung into existence, he did not hesitate promptly and energetically to pronounce it.

There you are, again. The Judge himself, in accepting the nomination, declared that he was "a National Democrat" and should sustain the Administration. The Administration defines "National Democracy" to be, support of the Lecompton Swindle and acquiescence in the English Variation. Judge Larrabee is represented by the Green Bay *Advocate* as being opposed to both! Which is right, the Judge or the Editor? Or can it be that the Judge, in his ambitious aspirations for a seat in Congress, is coquetting with both Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton, Douglas and Buchanan men?

EDITORS' CONVENTION AT MADISON.—We are requested by Mr. S. M. Pomeroy, Secretary of the Editors' and Publishers' Association, to say, that the Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail Road Company, as well as the other Rail Road Companies of the State, have very liberally issued *free* tickets to Editors and Publishers desirous of attending the Convention at Madison, in October next—one ticket to every newspaper office in the State. Mr. Pomeroy will send ticket to all who intend going to Madison.

THE CHINA TREATY.—The N. Y. *Herald* publishes a very interesting letter from its correspondent at St. Petersburg, dated on the 24th ult., which contains all the news then made public with respect to the treaty or treaties—for there are two—concluded by the representatives of the Czar with the Emperor of China.—The despatches were taken to St. Petersburg by Col. Mattynoff, who travelled the ten thousand verets through China, Mongolia, and Siberia, on his way to Moscow, in fifty days. From Moscow he went to St. Petersburg, and was immediately presented to the Emperor at Peterhoff. It appears that General Mouravieff concluded a treaty with the Chinese on the 16th of May, in Mongolia, by which Russia became undisputed mistress of the Amoor River, and that Count Putiatin has made another at Tien-sin, by virtue of which all the harbors of China are opened to Russian trade, and she has quietly succeeded in obtaining the same commercial privileges won by England and France after a costly war. A history of Russian diplomacy in the East is given, commencing in the seventeenth century. When Lord Palmerston went to war with Commissioner Yeh, about the lorcha affair, Russia seized hold of the fact as enabling her to avoid one, and from that time she acted as a spectator or mediator, just as suited her profitable advance.

THE U. S. NAVAL EXPEDITION TO PARAGUAY.—The Washington *Star* gives the following description of the Paraguay Expedition:—The fleet will comprise the following vessels: The frigate Sabine, (the flag ship of Commodore Shubrick) 50 guns; sloops Falmouth now on the coast of Brazil, 20 guns, and Preble, 16 guns; Brig Perry, 6 guns, Bainbridge, 6 guns, and Dolphin, 4 guns; steamers Fulton, 5 guns, Water Witch, 2 guns, and the revenue steamer Harriet Lane (not rated) and the store-ship Supply, 4 guns. Besides these it is now understood that the Caledonian, Memphis, Westernport and Atlanta, of the Cromwell line of steamers, have been negotiated for, and will, no doubt, be chartered, together with one other steamer yet to be selected. Thus the entire fleet will comprise 15 vessels. The command will devolve on Commodore Shubrick, the Senior Post-Captain of the Navy, who takes charge of the Brazil squadron to relieve Commodore Forrest. Commodore Page, it is understood, will have immediate command of the fleet, comprising all the above named vessels except the flag-ship Sabine. The latter will not probably ascend the river as far as the scene of operations, on account of her heavier draught.

A PERTINENT INQUIRY.—The Grand Rapids *Eagle*, Sept. 13, says:

The mail between this city and Milwaukee goes around via Detroit and Chicago, and the latest Milwaukee papers we get are from four to five days old when they reach us. By the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway line travelers make the journey between the two cities in about nine hours. Why not have the mail by the new route?

Why not, indeed? It would save time, labor and expense to bring the mail directly *across*, instead of carrying it *around* the Lake.

☞ The Kentucky Conference of the M. E. Church, (South) at their recent session at Millersburg, ratified by a vote of 35 against 24, the action of the General Conference at Nashville, in expunging the rule against the "buying and selling of men, women and children."

☞ It is announced in the English papers that Queen Victoria has granted a free pardon to a young man named William Craft, who was sentenced to six years' imprisonment at hard labor for an assault in kissing a young lady against her will.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.—It is stated by a Washington despatch in the N. Y. papers of yesterday that Gen. Denver has resigned the governorship of Kansas, to take effect in a few weeks. It is probable that he will resume his former position as Commissioner of Indian Affairs He is the best of all the Federal Governors Kansas has had

Senator Benjamin has declined the Spanish mission.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, the only remaining adherent to the old Whig party, and which has for several years deemed it its duty to occupy a neutral position between the Republican and American parties—hoping for an ultimate and speedy union of both. The expectation having failed, the *Commercial* throws off its neutrality, and *takes its place among those who support the candidates of the Republican party.*

THE SON OF THE DAUPHIN.—The Green Bay *Advocate*, noticing the death of the Rev. Eleazar Williams, reputed Dauphin of France and legitimate heir to the French throne, quietly remarks:

The only son of the late Rev. E. Williams', and of course the next heir to the throne of France, is now engaged as a pilot on one of the Lake Winnebago steamers. He is a fine looking young man, bears a striking resemblance to his father, but is too modest, we think, to urge his claims.

THE SANDUSKY REGATTA—DETROIT BEATS THE CROWD.—This regatta—the greatest and most spirited ever sailed on the lakes—came off yesterday, and resulted in a sweepstakes for Detroit in every respects. The day was as fine as could be wished. The day was smooth and undisturbed by any sea. The wind was good, not too strong, but still steady and quite sufficient, coming in about a southeasterly direction.

There were nineteen boats entered for the race, as follows:

Sloop Julia,	Sandusky	Yacht S. F. Brady,	Detroit
" Yacht Ida May,	"	" G. Fellers,	"
" Laterna,	"	" Stranger,	"
" Monarch of the Glen,	Cleveland	Sch. Second Prize,	Danbury, Ohio
" H. C. Collins,	Sandusky	Boat Ruffian,	Agonac
" Ruby,	"	Yacht Comet,	Erie
" J. H. Wade,	"	" L. D. Johnson,	"
" U. C. Van Tine,	"	"	Pt. aux Barques
" Unknown,	"	" Prairie Flower,	"
" Prairie Flower,	"	"	Pt. Clinton, Ohio
" Challenge,	Perrysb'g		

An immense crowd assembled to witness the sport, from the visitors to the State Fair, numbering from 5,000 to 10,000. At one minute past ten, Detroit time, the boats got under way. The route designated was in the exact shape of a triangle, the boats traversing the three sides, and the distance was 18 miles. They started from the Sandusky dock at the foot of Columbus Avenue and sailed thence in a north-easterly direction to the stake-boat at Cedar Point, distant 5 miles. Rounding that they stood off westerly for the second stake-boat, anchored near the draw-bridge of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R., distant seven miles. The home stretch was from this point to the intersection of a line from the wheat-house of the Sandusky and Mansfield R R, distant seven miles.

The *Collins* of Cleveland, and the *Fellers* of Detroit, took the lead at the start, and kept it until the former unfortunately capsized on the home stretch. Half way down the home stretch the *Brady* of this city passed the *Fellers* and held the advantage to the close, coming in 14 minutes ahead. The name and time of arrival of the first five boats we subjoin. The balance would hardly be of sufficient interest. The time as kept by a Detroit watch and will only vary from the official time, as the time of the two cities may vary, and not at all as to the duration of the race:

	Hour.	Minute.
Time of starting	10	1
S. F. Brady, arrived	12	55
G. Fellers, do	12	8
Raffian, do	12	10½
Stranger, do	12	12
Unknown, do	12	25

Owing to the size of the *Brady* she was ruled out by her immediate competitors and took no prize. The three prizes offered were awarded as follows:

G. Fellers, of Detroit, 1st prize	$100
Stranger, of Detroit, 2nd prize	75
Unknown, of Cleveland,	50

It is also worthy of remark that of the five swiftest boats, four were from this state, one from Ohio, "the rest of mankind" being nowhere to speak of. Our yachtmen may well feel proud and satisfied over their achievements at Sandusky.—*Detroit Tribune, Sept.* 16.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.—As no corresponding period do we remember New York to be more crowded with strangers than at present. The hotels are filling with unexampled rapidity, and the theatres, which have suffered severely for the last twelve months, are also beginning to feel the effects of the influx. In almost all branches of trade the influence of more prosperous times is already evident in the increased activity everywhere observable.—Business men wear a hopeful and cheerful aspect, and the crowded condition of our advertisement columns shows that the anticipations of a good fall season are general. With the opportunities of clearing off and renewing; the stock of merchandize which the forced sales occasioned by the panic afforded, and the revival of confidence amongst the mercantile classes, which now may be fairly counted upon, there can be no doubt that a large amount of remunerative business will be done this season. As yet the probable extent of the full transactions cannot be estimated prospectively. Some elements of uncertainty are still in force, to check the sanguine, and limit speculation; but as the season advances, this will, no doubt, give place to the other extreme, and full latitude will then be given to our mercantile operations.—*Herald, 13th.*

FEARFUL ACCIDENT—A HORSE DRAGGING A DEAD BODY THREE WEEKS.—Early in August John Rawle, a lad of sixteen years of age, living in Volcano, Amanda County, who had vainly been endeavoring to obtain his father's consent to go to Frazer River, disappeared, taking with him a valuable horse belonging to the family.—It was supposed he had started for Frazer River, and so little anxiety was felt in regard to him.—On the 18th of August his body was found in the Buttle Ditch, a few miles east of Jackson, attached by a "lariat" to a half-dead horse.

From appearances, the boy, on the night after leaving home, lay down to sleep, with the horse tied to his person to prevent his escape, The animal, becoming unmanageable through fright during the night, had run off, and dragged his master by the rope until the boy's life was extinct. Afterwards the horse had continued to graze around, dragging the body along for three weeks.

Finally, the corpse had been dragged into a ditch, where it became entangled beyond the horse's strength to extricate it. In his effort to pull loose, the horse had cut his neck to the bone with the rope. The boy's remains were horribly mutilated. Most of his limbs were broken and the flesh rubbed bare from the bone.—*Cal. Paper.*

CHANGE OF TIME ON THE LA CROSSE ROAD.—The already large and steadily increasing tide of travel East and West on this new and popular route from the East, by the Detroit, Milwaukee and La Crosse Railway, has been promptly met by manager Goodrich, in putting on the track, additional rolling stock. Two daily passenger trains are now running through from Lake to River, on the La Crosse road, in ten hours, and thence up to St. Paul, in five hours; always through from Milwaukee to St. Paul, in twenty-two hours.

This is to north-west Wisconsin, what the Atlantic Cable is to the "world and the rest of mankind." All praise is due to the unrivalled exertions of the Officers, Engineers, Contractors and Managers of this almost air-line Route to to the Great West, completed in the shortest time on record.—*Sparta Herald, Sept.* 16.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Wm. A. Adams, 6 former resident of this city, and a son of Dea. John Adams, was upon the cars when they started east, from the Depot this afternoon, and remained on the car till it was upon the bridge, when he jumped off and fell into the Lake. In the fall, he received a wound in the groin, a compound fracture of both bones of the right leg and was otherwise badly bruised. He was immediately taken to the house of J. W. Olney, and Dr. Failing was called to his assistance. We have not learned whether his wounds are likely to prove fatal or not.—*Madison Journal, Sept.* 16.

CROPS IN THE NORTH.—Information from nearly all the farming districts of Northern Wisconsin, substantiate the fact that the wheat and oat crops have proved almost a failure. The wet spring and hot summer have done their worst for the farmers this year in this section. The potatoe and other crops, however, turn out well. —*Green Bay Advocate.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

"Competition is the Life of Business."

Printing at Prices that "Defy" Competition

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE
Milwaukee Daily Sentinel
PRINTING HOUSE,
Are determined
NOT TO BE OUTDONE IN LOW PRICES

And that the FINEST ESTABLISHMENT shall maintain a suitable reputation, which it justly claims to be the oldest, largest and

MOST COMPLETE PRINTING CONCERN IN THE STATE!

They are constantly adding to the Establishment superior facilities, and solicit the favor of every description of

PRINTING OR BINDING,

After getting the prices of every other concern in the city, to give them a call. The prices are indeed hard, harder, hardest, and it "behooves everybody" to save their money. "One penny saved is better than two earned." "Everybody" knows that!!

With the immense circulation of the SENTINEL—to the double that of any other paper in the State—together with an advertising patronage equal to *all the other city papers combined*, they are not dependent on their Job Rooms to cover expenses; therefore are enabled to do Printing these "Hard times,"

Below the Lowest Competition!

And if necessary, at prices that will barely cover cost of labor and material. We say again: SEE WHAT *you can get your Printing done for*, then call at the SENTINEL Job Rooms, and get it

MUCH CHEAPER,

And in the VERY BEST STYLE of the "Art Preservative of all Arts."

☞ RECOLLECT, ☜

The SENTINEL has a first class Bindery, and is prepared to do all kinds of **ruling, and manufacture every description of blank books,** for Rail Roads, Bankers Counting Rooms, Counties, &c. &c., of the very best material and at "Hard Times" prices. This is no gammon. TRY US AND SEE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN, Proprietors.

CITY MATTERS.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY.

Railroads.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

1st Train, leaves	8.45 A. M.;	arrives	1.55 P. M.
2d " "	5.45 P. M.;	"	7.55 P. M.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

1st Train, leaves	11.20 A. M.;	arrives	4.45 A. M.
2d " "	5.00 P. M.;	"	8.50 A. M.
3d " "	10.00 P. M.;	"	8.20 P. M.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD.

1st Train, leaves	4.25 P. M.;	arrives	10.10 A. M.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

1st Train, leaves	7.00 A. M.;	arrives	12.00 P. M.
2d " "	2.55 P. M.;	"	7.35 P. M.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD.

1st Train, leaves	7.00 A. M.;	arrives	12.10 A. M.
2d " "	2.55 P. M.;	"	7.35 P. M.

Steamboats.

FOR GRAND HAVEN—The steamers *Arctic* and *Cleveland* leave Johnson & Olmsted's dock every afternoon & evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 12:15 and 5 o'clock, for Grand Haven, connecting with the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway for the East.

FOR CHICAGO.—Steamer *Traveller* leaves every evening, (excepting Saturdays,) from Johnson & Olmsted's Dock, at 5 o'clock.

FOR TWO RIVERS.—The steamer *Forester* leaves every morning, (excepting Sunday,) at 7½ o'clock, from same place, for Two Rivers, stopping at Port Washington, Sheboygan and Manitowoc.

Propellers.

FOR BUFFALO.—A line of propellers run to and from Buffalo, one of which leaves this city daily.

FOR GODDESSBURGH.—A tri-weekly line of propellers so run to Ogdensburgh

GRIFFIN & BRADLEY, at the foot of East Water street, are the Ticket Agents for both of these propeller lines.

FOR COLLINGWOOD.—A tri-weekly line of propellers run to Collingwood, stopping at intermediate ports, and leaving this city on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday of each week. L. D. JOHNSON, Agent.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Religious Services will be held to-morrow, as follows:

	A. M.	P. M.
St. Paul's, Episcopal, Rev. J. C. Richmond, cor. Mason and Jefferson Sts.,	10½	7½
St. John's, Episcopal, Rev. David Keene, 5th Ward,	10½	7½
St. James Episcopal, Rev. J. D. T. Ingraham, Spring Street Hill,	10½	4
Free Church of the Atonement, (Episcopal,) corner of Jefferson and Michigan streets, Rev. H. N. Thomas,	10½	3
First Presbyterian, Rev. S. G. Spees, corner Milwaukee and Mason Sts.,	10½	7½
North Presbyterian, Rev. John M. Buchanan, cor. Milwaukee and Martin Sts.,	10½	7
South Presbyterian Church, Fifth Ward, Rev. Sabel Day,	10½	7½
Plymouth Congregational, Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, cor. Milwaukee and Oneida Sts.,	10½	3
Spring Street Congregational Church, Rev. Wm. De Loss Love, cor. Spring and Sixth Sts.,	10½	3
Methodist, Spring Street, Rev. C. Robinson,	10½	7½
Summerfield M. E. Church, cor. Van Buren and Biddle Sts., Rev. H. O. Pitton,	10½	7½
Asbury M. E. Church, Rev. R. J. Parsons,	10½	7½
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, corner of Michigan and Van Buren Sts.,	10½	7
First Baptist, Rev. Dr. Pyper, corner 9th and Wisconsin Sts.,	10½	7½
West Baptist Church, Rev. John Jackson, Sycamore st., between 3d and 4th sts.,	10½	7½
German Baptist Church, (Armenian,) Rev. Edward Grimm, corner 9th and Wright Sts.,	10½	3
St. John's Cathedral, Catholic, Bishop Henni, near Court House,	10½	3
St. Gall's, Catholic, Rev. D. X. DeCosa, Second street,	10½	3
St. Mary's, Catholic, (German) Rev. Dr. P. Saulhuber, cor. Main and Biddle Sts.,	10	3
Trinity, Catholic, (German), Rev. Joseph Sadler, 5th Ward,	10	3
St. Joseph Church, (Catholic,) Rev. J. Holzhaner, Pastor, 6th Ward,	10	3
Evan. Lutheran, (German, Rev. A. Mulhaupt, Main Street,	10½	2
Dutch Reformed Holland Church, Rev. S. Borks, between Ninth and Tenth Sts.,	9½	2&7
Spiritualists, Young's Hall,	2½	7½
German Baptist Church (Calvinistic,) Rev. Theodore Albright, pastor, cor. Chestnut and West Water streets,	10½	
Scandinavian Lutheran Church, Rev. A. Scheie, cor. Reed and Scott Sts., 5th Ward,	10	
Church of the Redeemer, Unitarian, Rev. N. A. Staples, Gaust, between Martin and Division,	10½	7½

FINE WEATHER, BUSINESS, &c.—The weather which we have enjoyed for the past few days hereabouts, has been extremely pleasant for the season, and could not be more favorable for traveling and the transaction of business. Indeed, a more delightful season than the present has been there far, we have never experienced in Wisconsin. The clear, mild, and balmy days, and cool, refreshing nights we are now having, invigorate both body and mind. Business, too, of every description is on the mend, and every countenance we greet bears a cheerful aspect.—The Fall trade is in full blast, and Merchants are receiving goods from the East in large quantities and also shipping daily a vast deal of merchandise of every description to the interior; and our streets present an unusually lively appearance.—Travel is greatly on the increase, as the crowds who daily throng our hotels are evidence. The produce of the fertile regions West and Northwest of us is coming forward rapidly, and our people are all on the stir from morning until night. New buildings are going up in every part of the city, and evidences of returning prosperity are visible wherever we turn our eyes. If we mistake not, another year will see our city in a more flourishing condition than many anticipate.

THE SECOND WARD HIGH SCHOOL, will be opened on Monday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. All candidate for the High School are requested to be present at the organization. An examination of candidates for admission into the High School will be held at the Second Ward School building, on Thursday next, at half past one o'clock in the afternoon. It is desirable for all who wish to secure seats in the High School to be present at the examination.

RAISING THE GRADE.—The Street Commission ers have commenced raising the grade of East Water street, between Oneida and Division streets. The dirt used for filling the street is brought up the river from the dredges on scows by the tug *Decatur*, and unloaded upon the dock on River street, whence it is taken by the graders' teams to East Water street. The improvement is one that was much needed, and the residents of that locality have long sought to have the work done. A similar change of grade will be needed on West Water street before long.

DON'T KILL THE TROUT.—The new trout law, passed last winter by the Wisconsin legislature, is in force from the first of September to the first of March. It is an excellent law, and should be rigidly enforced.

A NEW SPRINKLER.—The people of the Second Ward, we notice, have provided themselves with a street sprinkler, which keeps down the dust in that vicinity.

THE NEW MASONIC HALL AT WATERTOWN.—A "FAVORABLE ALLUSION" TO A MILWAUKEE ARTIST.—Mr. C. C. Barnes, the Watertown *Republican* says "the last finished Hall for the Masonic order, in the third story of his block, which for appropriate appearance and richness of design, we do not believe is excelled in the State. The sides and ends of the Hall are adorned with full length portraits like French lithographs, of the great craftsmen of Rome,—Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and Lafayette,—presented and to the membership of every American Lodge in the land. Hiram, Milton,—poets whose songs are associated with shrine fire, are upon the walls and nations have been entranced. The most distant part of the Hall are beautiful scenes, as pictorially known to Masonry, in fresco painting; his weary way, leaning upon a staff, and bearing in his arms a young child in the ripe, cold about his shoulders. Such a picture of utter despair as Belisarius contemplates presents, we note. Mirrored by—His bold manly mien and noble features in its startling contrast with the agony evinced in his countenance. At the other end of the Hall stands Homer, invoking the protection of Heaven in an hour of especial peril. He holds by the hands a child or youth—they stand together upon a mud-bottom rock, the angry clouds of tempest and terror that surround them, has failed the check and caused the youthful visage of his companion to cower with fear, but the brave man of song, with trusting faith, and eye kindling in devotion, seems lifted far above the danger of the hour in his holy contemplation, and points the youth to his only source of relief and protection, the Mighty One above. What valuable lessons are taught by such masterly representations.

Mr Barnes has spared no expense in finishing up this Hall; it is an honor to the order and to the town.

J. J. McGrath, of Milwaukee, is the artist who has wrought out this fine effect, and he is an artist not unknown to fame, we believe, in the city of Milwaukee. Whoever wants rooms fitted up in admirable taste, will not forget the name of Mr. McGrath.

PROBABLY A SWINDLE.—An intelligent and supposed injured, husband, called at our office day before yesterday, and wished us to state that his lawful wedded spouse had eloped with an individual who kept a saloon in the Fifth Ward, not long since, taking with her one bed, a quantity of bedding, and other household goods.—His wife told him that she was going to Whitewater to visit some of her friends, but missing the bed and other fixtures, and noting the disappearance of a gentleman, between whom and the lady in question, a suspicious intimacy to be, it was to exist, the husband was led to suspect that his "better half" had been playing false, and instead of going to Whitewater, as she pretended, had cleared out with the missing sleeping-gear. He, consequently, telegraphed to Whitewater, and received a reply that his wife had not made her appearance there. This confirmed the fears of the injured husband, and he immediately determined to "advertise" the guilty ones, and requested us to state all the particulars; but, inasmuch as his story of the elopement is only founded on suspicions, we forbear to mention the names of the parties; and furthermore we learn that the missing one has since made his appearance here, but the suspected wife and her bedding have not yet turned up. What the finale of the affair will be, remains yet to be seen. It certainly now looks as though the jealous husband had condemned his spouse prematurely, and for the credit of all parties, we prefer to suppress the names, for the present, at least.

TEMPERANCE MEETING ON MARKET SQUARE THIS EVENING.—The temperance people of this city are working industriously for the good of mankind. Scarcely a week passes that able speakers are not provided to address the public, free of charge, in advocacy of the temperance reformation, and many of our young men are glad to undertake, take a lively interest in the movement and lend their influence in the good cause. J. E. Vinton, the "Mohawk Dutchman," who so much interested our citizens at Albany Hall, on Thursday evening, is to deliver another address on Market Square, this evening, on his usual subject. The Square will be lit with torches, and there will be a sufficient delegation of police on hand to see that no rowdies disturb the meeting. Mr. Vinton is an original and humorous speaker, and his discourses are both instructive and interesting. Let all who desire to hear a good, sensible speech, be on Market Square this evening.

THE APPEAL OF THE SCHOOL TEACHERS HEARKENED TO.—At the adjourned meeting of the Board of Councillors last night, Mr. Harney read the "Appeal of the School Teachers" which we published a day or two since, and offered a resolution that the Committee on Schools be instructed to make enquiry, and if possible devise some means whereby the City Treasurer may be provided with funds to pay the warrants on the Treasury drawn for the payment of Teachers wages. The resolution was unanimously adopted and the Committee requested to report at their earliest convenience.

TWO "OPERA HOUSES" IN MILWAUKEE.—In reply to our remarks about the lack of suitable places of public amusement in this city, the *Wisconsin* of last evening says that there is "an opera house on Market Square," and that a "temple opera house" is to be opened Monday evening, at the corner of Detroit and Milwaukee streets. No doubt the *Wisconsin* thinks that two such "opera houses" furnish all the amusement that the public need. Well they do, of that kind

FIREMEN'S EXCURSION.—Pioneer Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1 go on their excursion, to-morrow evening, to Milwaukee, and will return on Tuesday. They hold their last meeting this evening. All those intend going should be on hand. —*Chicago Herald of yesterday.*

This is the company that the Fire Department are expecting. The Engineers and Foremen meet *this* evening to make arrangements for welcoming and entertaining our Chicago guests

ACCIDENT.—There came near being a serious accident, yesterday, at the Waukesha County Fair. At the trial of ladies driving, a pair of fractious horses, became unmanageable, and suddenly turning round, upset the carriage, depositing the fair driver rather unceremoniously on the ground, smashing the vehicle, and running until stopped by the bystanders. But the lady, nothing daunted, procured another team, and was soon on the ground, competing for the prize, and we think also fairly won it.

FIRE DEPARTMENT MEETING.—The officers of the several Companies in our Fire Department meet *to-night*, to take action in regard to the Firemen's Tournament at the State Fair, and the reception of a visiting company from Chicago, which is expected here next week.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The September term of the Circuit Court, for this County, commences on Monday. The criminal calendar is a tolerably heavy one, most of those awaiting trial, however, have been committed for larceny, and other similar offences.

A HOUSE FOR ENGINE CO. NO. 7.—The Board of Councillors have adopted a resolution authorizing the purchase of a lot on Reed street, 5th Ward, for $750, for a house for Germania Fire Company, No. 7, and also instructing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals for the erection of a house thereon, for the use of this company.

THE HORSE OF REPORT.—The Judiciary Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the communication of the Board of County Supervisors relative to the donation by the city of a piece of land for the erection of a House of Refuge, reported last night recommending that the Council concur with the Board of Supervisors, and lend all practicable aid towards accomplishing the erection of such a building. The Committee, however, were of opinion that none of the land proposed, viz: the N. E corner of the Alms House lot, was large enough for such a purpose, and tho't it would be well before taking action on the subject, to have a plot of the proposed building ground laid out, that they might be able to judge how much land it would take to conveniently accommodate the inmates.

It is to be hoped that the Board of Supervisors will now promptly accept the action of the Common Council in this matter. There is no reason why we can not have a proper House of Refuge erected for use within six months at the outside

The Committee also offered a resolution in substance, that the city donate such a portion of the tract of land known as the Alms House lot, as shall be deemed necessary for the erection of a House of Refuge, to the city of Milwaukee, the said building to put be up within a year, and that the County is not to receive a deed of the land until $5,000 shall have been expended upon the proposed building.

THE CLAIM OF THE CITY TO THE "ALMS HOUSE LOT."—The Judiciary Committee of the Common Council, of which Councillor Waldo is chairman, have decided that the claim made by the Town of Milwaukee to the forty acre tract of land known as the "Alms House Lot" is groundless, and that the same rightfully belongs to the city. The Common Council have therefore adopted a resolution instructing the City Attorney to interpose a defence in behalf of the city, in the case now pending respecting the ownership of this tract of land, and also to procure the assistance of other counsel, if he thinks it necessary, to aid him in conducting such defence for the city.

HEBREW FESTIVALS.—To-day, the Sabbath of the Israelites, there will be services at the Jewish Synagogue, on Fourth street, at 10 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M. Isador Kalish will preach both in the morning and afternoon, and all good Israelites are expected to be in attendance.

A RICH TREAT IN PROSPECT.—Our Musical Society, one hundred strong, will give us the Oratorio of the Creation, at Albany Hall, next Tuesday. It will be a grand performance and well worth travelling many miles to hear.

QUICK TIME.—The N. & M. train came through from Prairie du Chien, yesterday, in seven hours and twenty-five minutes. Good time for these in a settled speed.

A QUIET DAY IN THE POLICE COURT.—There was but a single case before the Police Court yesterday.

ECONOMY.—One of the most useful inventions, in a small way, that we have seen for a long time, is the Cap Gas Burner. We speak knowingly, as we speak from experience in their use. The principle upon which they operate is simple. They burn hot gas instead of cold, and the difference is as great as that between a hot and cold blast furnace.

The gas politics of our office, who are now using these burners for their cases, testify to their efficiency in the most positive manner.—Compositors are good judges of the quality of a light, as setting type by artificial light is a severe test.

Who would pay for gas which they do not get the full benefit of, when for fifty cents they can get an improved burner, which will pay for itself in a month?

sept17h217d3t.

☞ $100 DECLINED.—Captain Turner came yesterday and said to me, "Professor, I shall not claim the $100 you offered me, for since, if your 'Galvanic Oil' did not cure me of rheumatism, it amply rewarded by perfect restoration. Your Oil acts like magic, it exceeds everything I ever heard of in my life."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Wright, Esq., of New Orleans, writes thus: "Prof. De Grath, Philadelphia: Enclosed please find $100, as by agreement with you two weeks since, that if your 'Electric Oil' did not cure my rheumatism, I would receive no fee, and I said I would give you $100. I had no idea of its wonderful effects. It adds life to the prostrated nervous system, and sends a thrill of pleasure through that whole collection of nerves."

A great many interesting cases are transpiring daily, showing real and permanent benefit. Let all the rheumatics and those suffering with any kind of pain also try it. It will not disappoint you. It relieves the limbs of the aged, and is a soothing balm for delicate infants.

Keep the bottle well corked. Rub quickly. See my written signature. PROF. CHAS. DE GRATH.

Philadelphia.

☞ For sale by Bosworth & Sons, and Hall & Tench, Milwaukee; Fahnestock & Davis, and Reed & Co., Chicago and by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the country. sep17dawly

☞ Subscribe for and Advertise in the *Milwaukee Tribune*, Daily and Weekly. The *Tribune* is the largest weekly, and the *only* daily paper north of Milwaukee. Terms, cash in advance. SMITH & STONE, Publishers.

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT & SUPERINTENDENT
Office in Ludington's Block,
CORNER OF EAST WATER AND WISCONSIN STS

AMERICAN HOUSE.
P. Deane & Son, Proprietors.
HAVING made many alterations and improvements in the above House, and refurnished with new furniture throughout, and owing to the low price of provisions, and the great liberal patronage bestowed upon this House at present, we have reduced the price of
BOARD TO $1,00 PER DAY.
We can assure the public that the accommodations of the American shall not be surpassed by any House in the City.
Milwaukee, June 2, 1858. jn3g088dly

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
No. 19 Newhall Building, Milwaukee.
THESE Machines are now universally admitted to be the best in use for Family Sewing, using a new, strong, and elastic stitch, which will not rip, ravel or break. Circulars sent on application by letter.
E. W. ALEXANDER, Agent.
jy9g0i5 78mo

[Illustration: 225 EAST WATER ST. MILWAUKEE WIS. MRS. SHANKEN]
Unrivalled Skirts, Bosoms, Drawers, Under Skirts, CORSETS, DRESSING GOWNS, and all kinds of LADIES' UNDER GARMENTS, which retail at Manufacturers' prices. Country orders promptly attended to. Ladies calling please call and see for themselves. Country orders attended to.

Notice to Contractors.
THE undersigned, Commissioner of the Wisconsin State Prison, hereby gives notice that he will receive sealed proposals at his office, at the Prison, in Waupun, up to 5 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 5th day of October next, for furnishing the following articles for the use of the Prison for the year 1859, as follows, to wit:
150 bbls. of good Mess Beef, on 1 as many more as the Commissioner may require for use of Prison in said year.
Any cases of good merchantable pork desired.
5 thousand bushels Corn Meal.
200 thousand pounds Oak or Maple Cordwood, to be made of hard timber.
At the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. of the 5th day of October aforesaid, the proposals will be opened and the bids publicly declared, and contracts awarded to the lowest and best responsible bidders.
The said articles are to be delivered within the Prison Yard at such time as the Commissioner may require, and the payments to be made quarterly. The bids to be accompanied with the names of its sureties, of which two will be required.
Bidders are requested to endorse their communications "Proposals for Prison Supplies."
STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
Waupun, Wis., Sept. 16th, 1858. }
sep17h218td10o8 EDW M. McGRAW, Commissioner.

LATEST NEWS!

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Ohio State Fair.

SANDUSKY, Sept. 17.

FOURTH AND LAST DAY.—Weather magnificent, attendance very large. It has been the most successful fair ever held in the West. Display of stock of all classes better than ever before exhibited. In Ladies Equestrianism, 66 team competitors, ten entitled to prizes. 1st—Saddle and Bridle, valued at $75, Miss Kirby, Ridgeville, Jerom County. 2d—Gold Watch and Chain with a piece of Atlantic Cable attached, Miss Wrightman, Cleveland. Third—Silver Cup, Miss Bonner, Woodstock, Chenn. Co. Not an accident has occurred. All proceedings have been satisfactory.

Duel.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 17.

A duel was fought this morning, near this city between O. Jennings Wise, editor of the *Enquirer*, and Hon. Sherard Clemens member of Congress, from the Wheeling District. Mr. Clemens was wounded in the thigh. The cause of the difficulty was the *Enquirer's* comment on Mr. Clemens in connection with the gubernatorial question. Mr. C. was the challenger.

Lamb Convicted.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.

The Jury in the case of Geo. H. Lamb, charged with drowning his wife in the Mississippi River last Spring, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. An appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken.

ADRIAN, Sept. 17.

Mr. Thurston, the aeronaut who was carried off by his balloon yesterday after the basket

VOLUME XV. MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1858. NEW SERIES.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

T. D. JERMAIN,.....D. H. BRIGHTMAN.

RUFUS KING,.....Editor.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.
Daily $7,00—Tri-Weekly $4,00—Weekly $1,50
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

MILWAUKEE:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS, FIRST DISTRICT,

JOHN F. POTTER.

SECOND DISTRICT,

CADWALLADER C. WASHBURNE.

THIRD DISTRICT,

CHARLES BILLINGHURST.

Republican State Convention.

A REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION will be held at the Assembly Hall in the city of Madison,on Tuesday the 4th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The objects of the Convention are to confer generally upon the interests and welfare of the party; and take all needful measures to insure its harmonious and vigorous action, and the perfection of its State and local organization, and also such other matters as may properly come before it.

It is recommended that each Assembly District send two delegates; and it is hoped that good and true Republicans from all parts of the State will attend and aid the Convention by their presence and counsel.

H. A. TENNEY,	JULIUS WHITE,
WM. C. ROGERS,	GREGOR MENZEL,
WINFIELD SMITH,	W. P. LYON,
E. L. PHILLIPS,	GEORGE GARY.
GEORGE L. GRAVES.	

Madison, August 1, 1858.

Senator Douglas' Party—The Northern Defection and How to Cure It.

For a "National" organ, the Washington *Union* is becoming wonderfully localized.—Though published at the seat of government and supposed to be equally interested in the politics of all the States, it has, just now, neither eyes, ears, nor tongue for anything but Illinois and the Douglas "defection." Day after day, it thunders at the "Traitors" and "Disorganizers" in the Prairie State, who are trying to overthrow the "National Democracy" there, and set up the rebellious banner of the "Little Giant." Against this chief conspirator, the *Union* is especially violent. Latterly its zeal has been quickened and its indignation freshly excited by the discovery of a plot among the Doug as men, having reference to the Presidential election of 1860. It has received a private letter from Illinois, professing to reveal the secret designs of the Douglas men, according to which, "their aim is, and in conversation they do not conceal it, to have Douglas delegates for all the Northwestern States; and if they fail to be recognized by, or to control the Charleston Convention, still to run their man, as the Kinderhook philosophers and Buffalo heretics did in 1848."

The *Union* goes on to explain that they hope, if driven to enact over again the Van Buren movement of 1848, to throw the election into the House of Representatives, where Douglas, by holding a balance, may compel the Democrats to take him up as "a better Democrat than Seward, or the Opposition as a better Republican than the Charleston nominee.

In view of the above, the *Union* closes its article with a recipe for "throttling this North Western defection," saying that "if it is not crushed by the party it will crush the party," viz:

It is plain, from the foregoing, that the speediest and most effectual mode the Southern extremists can adopt for *breaking down the National Democracy*, and thereby breaking up the Union, is to persuade the Democratic organization of the *South to cry ee to allow a latitude of opinion on the Slave y question*, and tolerate a whole session's voting with the Abolitionists in Congress—because from that moment will the Democracy of the entire north be at *liberty* to agree together that they will have no opinions on the Slavery question, and to proceed upon the theory of the Buffalo-platformists that Slavery is not one of the questions belonging to the Democratic creed, upon which the orthodoxy is required of the candidate.

If they bring the South to this indulgence, there will be no National Democracy, no Union party. From extreme Southern men we could expect such a course, towards this movement of Judge Douglas' friends, as some of them have adopted. But to the true men of both sections at the South we are sure it is plain that *the party must throttle this Northern defection*, so thoroughly organized and extensively ramified, or that *it will throttle the National Democracy*.

The tactics they are practicing in every local canvass in the North typifies the tactics which they intend for the grand national arena in 1860. Such is the movement inaugurated against the integrity of the Democratic creed and organization.

Which of the two contending factions finally "throttles" the other is not a matter of very great consequence to the Republicans. We should think, however, that our neighbor of the *News* who was one of "the Kinderhook philosophers and Buffalo heretics" of 1848, would take a lively interest in the *Union's* programme and rejoice in the opportunity of "enacting over again the VAN BUREN movement of 1848."

Democracy at the South.

What the Southern Democracy intend to do in the matter of Kansas—and the Southern Democracy dictate to their Northern brethren what is and what is not, the party policy—is set forth, with sufficient distinctness and emphasis, in the following extracts from a recent speech of Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina. After expressing the opinion that after the rejection of the English swindle by the People of Kansas, and the hesitation of Congress to *compel* the People of Kansas to swallow the Lecompton dose, Mr. BONHAM thus proceeds:

"The Lecompton Constitution has been defeated. The question now presents itself, will the 93,000 population restriction be respected. I did not support the measure, but I will join heartily those who did, in exacting a compliance with its provisions. Presses at the North, and the Black Republicans everywhere, are taking the ground that the act must be repealed, and that Kansas must be admitted next winter, under some properly prepared Constitution, even without the 93,000 federal population. *It would be an indignity to the South, little less in magnitude than the rejection of a Slave State.*—Governor Denver has not convened the Legislature. If so, a Constitution cannot well be gotten up regularly for the next session, as the Legislature does not hold its regular session till January. I am sure no such irregular Constitution as the Topeka will be accepted. Hence the application may not be made this session. If it is, or a bill to repeal the restriction should be introduced, the member who votes to repeal it, having voted for the restriction last winter, deserves the execration of the entire country. I will vote with the friends of the bill against the repeal at any time. And I will cheerfully support a general law to the same effect."

This is "National Democracy," pure and unadulterated. It is all right to force Kansas, as a *Slave State*, into the Union, with only 40,000 inhabitants. But to allow her to come in as a *Free State*, with anything less 93,000 inhabitants, "*would be an indignity to the South, little less in magnitude than the rejection of a Slave State.*" Mr. BONHAM will have to prepare a good many doses of "execration" to administer during next session, for assuredly every Republican member will vote to admit Kansas on her first application. Nor can all the efforts and influence of our Pro-Slavery Administration avail to keep her out.

"THE GREEKS ARE AT YOUR DOOR."—The *News* is severely exercised about the Know-Nothing opinions which it imputes to the Republicans of New York, but is not at all disturbed by the Know-Nothing speech and vote, in the State Convention, of its candidate, Judge DUNN. The sincerity of the *News* in its outcry against the New York Republicans may be easily inferred from this circumstance.

Garbling a Quotation.

The *News* of yesterday, by way of quieting men's minds on the subject of the infamous Dred Scott decision, serves up the following:

The Richmond *Enquirer* endorses the position taken by Judge Douglas at Freeport, on the Dred Scott decision, being adequate to establish slavery in the territories. It requires legislative protection, *which may be either given or withheld by the territorial legislature.* The *Enquirer* closes the review as follows:

He (Douglas) has proclaimed the truth that the Kansas-Nebraska act and the Dred Scott decision are of themselves insufficient for the protection of slave property in the territories.

Of course, every intelligent man knows that the Dred Scott decision is insufficient to protect slave property in a territory, where the people are opposed to its introduction.

Instead of "closing its review" where the *News* stops its quotation, the Richmond *Enquirer* thus significantly continues:

"Have we not reason to be thankful for this honest lesson. It is true teaching, and it behooves Southern men to heed the only just conclusion to be drawn from it. *Congress must intervene to protect slavery in the Territories.*—Let us put our shoulders to the wheel, and labor earnestly, faithfully and prudently, for the consummation of this constitutional necessity."

It is not "*territorial* legislation," as the *News* would have its readers believe, that the Richmond *Enquirer*, speaking for the Democracy of the South, invokes. *Congress itself* is called upon for the required "protection." The Supreme Court having decided, in the Dred Scott case, that Slaveowners had a right to take and hold their Slaves in any Territory of the United States, bond, or free, the South now demand that Congress shall, by direct intervention and positive enactment, *enforce and protect that right.* This is to be the next test of Democratic fealty to the Constitution, the Union and the Party!

Timely Reminder—Mirror for Democrats.

The *Free Democrat* considerately reminds the so-called Democracy of our State that in 1849 they formally adopted and proclaimed this Radical Abolition and Black Republican Platform:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the admission of any new States into the Union, the constitution or laws of which create or sustain slavery.

Resolved, That all National Laws, which sustain or recognize slavery, except when the institution exists as a distinct State right, should be repealed.

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of Congress to incorporate the provisions of the Ordinance of 1789, prohibiting Slavery or involuntary servitude into all Territorial organic acts hereafter to be passed, and to oppose the admission into the Union of any new Slave States.

Resolved, That we hold and advocate the doctrine of free and equal suffrage.

Contrast the principles here avowed with those embodied in the Lecompton swindle, the Fugitive Slave act and the Dred Scott decision—all cardinal Democratic measures—and you have a striking illustration of Democratic consistency.

Hurrah for Maine!

The democratic gains in Maine are great. We have gained largely in the election of members of the legislature—gained one certain, and probably, two members of congress, and reduced the republican majority, of 30,000 for Fremont, to 10,000, which indicates, unmistakably, the redemption of Maine in 1860. The republicans have regarded Maine as one of their strongholds, and are mortified at the result.—*News of yesterday.*

This is a feeble crow—but the best, no doubt, that the *News*, under the discouraging reports from Maine, could manage to raise. The Republicans are most agreeably disappointed at the result in the Pine Tree State. They feared the loss of at least two Congressmen, and a close thing in the Legislature. Those fears have happily proved groundless. We have carried Maine triumphantly; every member of Congress, both branches of the Legislature, securing a United States Senator, and all the State officers. The Republican majority on a pretty full vote is *ten thousand*. In 1860 it will be *twenty thousand*. By the way, will the *News* name "the two members of Congress" it claims to have gained in Maine?

Blowing Hot and Cold.

The *Sentinel* in one column charges Judge DUNN with Lecomptonism on the representation of a correspondent of the Chicago *Herald* that the Judge "*is a national democrat*," and in another column accuses the convention that nominated him, of having given the "cold shoulder" to the administration. It is plain that the *Sentinel* contradicts itself, and at the same time avoids uttering a single word of truth in either article. *News of yesterday.*

There is no contradiction in what the *Sentinel* said, and the article tells nothing but the truth. We published what the Chicago *Herald* stated about Judge DUNN, in proof of our first averment, and the *News* does not deny it. We point to the proceedings of the Convention which nominated Judge DUNN, in support of our second assertion, and invite the *News* to disprove it, if it can. If there is any "blowing hot and cold" in this matter, it is on the part of the *News*, and other organs of the Sham Democracy, who are anxious to ride two horses in this campaign, and profess to be both Administration and Anti-Ad ministration.

A GOOD PROSPECT.—The four States which have recently held their annual elections, have Democratic majorities about as follows:

Missouri,	28,000.
North Carolina,	15,000.
Kentucky,	15,000.
Arkansas,	15,000.
Dem. maj in four States,	71,000.

—*Janesville Standard.*

The States named are all Slave States, where, of course, Democracy—which so religiously professes and acts upon the profession, that "all men are created equal," and endowed with the "inalienable rights of life, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness"—is gloriously in the ascendant. Two other States have voted since the above, to wit:

Vermont,	16,000.
Maine,	10,000.
Rep. maj. in the two,	26,000.

To be sure Maine and Vermont are only Free States, and don't enjoy the "National Democratic" luxury of owning slaves.

A "CONFIDENCE MAN."—NO MISTAKING THE STYLE.—The Madison *Patriot* of yesterday contains an exceedingly high falutin' article upon the Republicans and their principles, of which we extract the following as a fair sample:

Beyond these hobbies, which their party has ridden to death and disgraced, there is nothing for them to speak upon, except their musty side issues of Spiritualism and Free Love. We would ask the voters, in their respective districts, if the predominance of such shame is to be struggled for in the present campaign? Is such worthlessness to be sustained? Are such deceits to be tolerated?

We confidently expect to be gloriously answered in November by the election of Dunn, Larrabee and Brown.

Evidently this "confidence" reposes on an "easy simplicity."

SAD BEREAVEMENT.—On Saturday week a most melancholy event occurred at Nashville, Tennessee, in the sudden death of a young lady, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. SUMMERS, the editor of the Southern Methodist Book Concern. Dr. SUMMERS, with his family, spent the day with the family of Col. M. G. L. CLAIBORNE, in the Eastern part of the city, near the water works. Soon after dinner Dr. SUMMERS left in the omnibus for his office. The ladies proposed to walk to the reservoir, which was but a short distance from the dwelling of Col. CLAIBORNE. As they approached the reservoir, the fire bell sounded an alarm for fire, when CLARA, the daughter of Dr. SUMMERS, bounded forward and ascended the wall that she might have a view of the burning building, but lost her balance and was precipitated into the water, which was eight or ten feet deep. Before relief could be afforded life was extinct. The Nashville *Advocate* says that the young lady was in her thirteenth year, the eldest living child of her parents—a lovely girl, full of life, a pattern of amiability, and possessing an excellent education.

Judge Larrabee Won't Resign.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—I see a paragraph in your paper, of this morning, inquiring whether Judge LARRABEE will resign. I had the pleasure of hearing from the Judge himself, upon that question—a few days since—in which he stated that he should *not* resign his Judgeship if not elected; and you may therefore set your heart at rest on that point—and all good *Constitutional* Democrats likewise. Yours, &c, G.

Milwaukee, Sept. 17th, '58.

The above comes from a perfectly responsible source. It settles the question. Judge LARRABEE does not intend to resign. Why? Simply because he despairs of being elected to Congress, but in grasping at this office, don't want to lose the other. Prudent man! EDS. SENTINEL.

DEATH OF MRS. RANDALL.—A dispatch was received from Waukesha, last evening, announcing the death of Mary Randall, wife of the Governor of the State. She died at about 8 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, after a long illness, extending through several years, of consumption. She was a most estimable lady in all the relations of life, and was greatly beloved by all who knew her. The protracted sufferings through which she was called to pass, were borne with patience and christian resignation.

For the past three or four weeks, Gov. Randall has devoted his time almost exclusively in attending upon her, and has but once or twice made a hurried visit of a few hours to the Capitol. This will account for any apparent neglect, in the way of attending to communications addressed to him, or other business pertaining to the Executive Office, which may have occurred.—*Madison Journal.*

DEATH OF MRS. A. W. RANDALL.—We are pained to learn of the death of Mrs. Randall, wife of the Executive of the State. She died at Waukesha, on Tuesday afternoon. For several years, Mrs. Randall has been in declining health, and her death was not unlooked for. She was a woman of exalted virtues, and her loss will be severely felt by all whose good fortune it was to know her as a friend and neighbor. Those who have parted with her as a companion, one of the family circle have suffered an affliction in which they have the earnest sympathies of every friend. A few years since, Mrs. Randall buried her only child—a sorrow from which she has never sought relief, save in the hope of union with the object of a fond mother's affection beyond the grave. She has gone—mother and child are again united. She is no longer of Earth, but she has left behind a bright example and hope, to those whose coming she now awaits. Peace.—*Madison Patriot.*

The funeral of the late Mrs. RANDALL will take place at Waukesha at 2 o'clock *this*, Saturday, afternoon. Those of our citizens who wish to attend it, can do so by taking the 11:30 A. M., train on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.—We learn from the New Orleans papers that large numbers of the Creole population, who in previous years have been proof against attacks of yellow fever, have the present season fallen victims to it; and another circumstance that indicates the unusual virulence of the disease is the fact that an unprecedented proportion of young people, from fifteen to twenty-five years of age, are among the victims. The deaths from yellow fever during the week ending on the 5th were 448, besides 108 from other diseases. The whole number of deaths from the fever for thirteen weeks were 1,728. The *Delta* of the 7th says:

We regret to say that our hopes of a decline last week in the intensity of the epidemic now raging in our city have not been realized. The sudden falling off in the mortality during the first days of the week induced us to believe that the culminating point had been reached, and that the history of this season's epidemic was to furnish corroboration of the theories deduced from the experience of former years. In this we have been deceived. The fever spread so rapidly and the mortality ran up to so high a figure during the latter portion of the week, that the total mortality, as reported by the Board of Health, exceeds that of the week before by forty-six.

AN OPERATIC FURORE IN DUBLIN.—They are having a Piccolomini fever in Dublin. The Freeman's *Journal*, of that city, (received by the Asia,) says:

After the opera of "Lucia," on Saturday night last, a large crowd collected at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, stage entrance, where Mademoiselle Piccolomini's carriage was waiting to convey her to the Gresham Hotel. On her issuing from the stage door and entering her carriage the cheering of the assemblage became most vehement and enthusiastic. The fair donna smilingly acknowledged the compliment paid her. But she was hardly seated in the vehicle when the horses were unyoked from the pole in a twinkling; about a hundred young gentlemen collected round the carriage, and drew it at a rapid pace to the Gresham Hotel, followed by an immense crowd cheering heartily all the way. On the carriage being drawn up to the hotel door Mademoiselle Piccolomini alighted amid a dense throng of enthusiastic admirers, and renewed her expressions of thanks for this manifestation of popular regard. She retired within the hotel; but there the cheering recommenced with redoubled vigor, by way of conveying the general desire that the much admired donna should present herself at the window. She at length came forth upon the balcony in front of one of the drawing rooms of the hotel. Lights had to be held at each side of her to assure the crowd of her identity. The huzzaing, shouting, waving of hats, &c., became immense. Again and again the fair cantatrice had to gratify her worshippers by coming forth and bowing. She was led forth by Signor Giuglini, and there she remained for several minutes, while the vast breadth of Sackville street echoed with cheers and vivas.

Not many years ago, when some enthusiastic young Baltimoreans got up a similar ovation to FANNY ELSLER, the trans-Atlantic press made a great ado about the folly of the demonstration.—It seems, however, from the above, that "Young Ireland" is just as apt to be carried away, by a fit of enthusiasm, as "Young America." In short, "human nature" is much the same everywhere.

A FABRICATION EXPOSED.—The Fond du Lac *Commonwealth* thus disposes of a recent *Wisconsin* fiction:

The *Wisconsin* has an article which conveys the idea that the Republican Congressional Convention, held at Oshkosh last week, had the question before it, of endorsing Randall's Administration. It says "all side efforts to endorse the Randall administration at Madison, were at once frowned down by the convention. From this, the reader would infer that the subject was before the Convention, and that that the Republicans there assembled, voted it out; whereas, the truth of the matter is, the subject was not introduced, and therefore could not have been "frowned down by the Convention," as a body. Influential members of the Convention wisely concluded that they had met for other purposes than either to condemn or endorse the State Administration.

GOLD IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.—The receipts of gold from California and silver from foreign States, at the port of New York, from 1st January, 1858, to the 13th inst. were:

From California,	$25,775,047
From abroad,	1,893,000
Total to date,	$27,668,047
Against same time 1857:	
From California,	$22,817,917
From abroad,	5,876,000—$28,690,917
Decrease this season,	$882,870

A DEVISE FOR THE BENEFIT OF A MAN'S SOUL VOID FOR UNCERTAINTY.—The New York *Post*, of Monday, contains an interesting decision upon the construction of a will. The testator left a portion of his estate to be equally divided between his two sons. In case either of the sons died without issue, one half of his portion was to revert to his brother and the other half to the Roman Catholic Church for the benefit of the testator's soul. One of the sons died without leaving any children, and the other claims the whole portion of his deceased brother. Archbishop Hughes and the trustees of St. Peter's Church claim the devise either for St. Peter's Church, as the church which the testator attended during his life-time, or for the benefit of all the Roman Catholic churches of that diocese. Judge Ingraham held that the devise was void for uncertainty, and that the living son and heir-at law was entitled to the whole of the disputed property.

A WONDERFUL SHOT.—We have this week to record an event which we consider unequalled in the annals of sportsmanship, and which we have upon reliable authority. Mr. A. E. Lane, of the town of Union, in this County, on Saturday the 11th inst., killed and brought home *sixty-seven pigeons, the result of one shot!* Mr. Lane admits that this is a large story, but if it needs corroboration, is ready to prove it by two witnesses.—*Janesville Standard.*

GARDENING FOR LADIES.—Make up your beds early in the morning; sew buttons on your husbands' shirts; do not rake up any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; plant a smile of good temper in your face, and carefully root out all angry feelings, and expect a good crop of happiness.

Prof. Rarey will Surely be at the State Fair.

MADISON, Sept. 16, 1858.

EDS. STATE JOURNAL—*Gentlemen*:—Understanding that rumors have been put in circulation by certain interested parties, that Prof Rarey, the *Great American Horse-Tamer*, would not be present at our State Fair, I feel called upon to contradict them, and to *assure all concerned* that a certain arrangement has been closed with said Rarey to be present at said Fair, and that it is as certain as anything else in the future.

I saw the Professor at St. Louis, last week, and received a reassurance from him and his associates in the matter. He has been hard beset, and *with good offers*, to attend other and larger Fairs, occurring at the same time of ours; but having previously engaged to us, and being an honorable man, he declined all other offers, during the week of our Fair.

He is now at the *Great National Horse Show at Springfield, Mass*, on an especial and urgent invitation from the officers of said Association.

His exhibitions in St. Louis, attracted extraordinary attention and surprised and satisfied all who witnessed them. Among the distinguished men present in his class room, we saw Judge Douglas, Gov. Jones of Tennessee, Congressman Barrett, and his contestant Frank Blair, and many others, too numerous to mention.

Among many wonderful feats we see him perform, we would briefly recite the following: A stranger entered the main amphitheatre, on the Fair Grounds, leading a wild and ugly appearing mare. He announced to the company that she could not be rode; that she killed the son of the man who raised her, when undertaking to break her; and nearly killed him in a similar case. He offered $25 to any man in the crowd, who could keep on her back five minutes. At length a jocky looking fellow accepted the offer and made the effort; but he was floored in five seconds, and to make the matter worse, the mare pounced upon him, and struck him in the fence, wounding him severely, but not fatally.

At this juncture, Prof. Rarey was sent for, who assured the audience that he could tame her in an hour, so that she could be rode without saddle or bridle, by any child four years old. She was immediately dispatched to his tent, and we followed to see the thing done; to our surprise, as well as many others, he completely overcame her in 45 minutes, and made her as docile as a kitten; and without a harsh word or action.—She was immediately returned to the amphitheatre, led by a straw looped through the halter; and in the presence of thousands, rode by Prof. Rarey and others, including a child five years old, and without saddle or bridle—as tame and docile as a sheep. It was a perfect triumph of the art, and removed every cry of scepticism or humbuggery from all who witnessed it.

In conclusion, we would solicit, by request of Prof. Rarey, that the *ugliest and worst horses in the State* be brought to the Fair for his training, and we will guarantee perfect success in every instance. Respectfully,

D. J. FOWERS,
Sec. W. S. A Society.

The Kansas Gold Question—The Pike Peak Excitement.

We had yesterday an interview with Mr. J. C. Hemingray, of the firm of J. C. Hemingray & Co., Bankers of Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory. This gentleman arrived, en route for the city of New York, on the steamer *Alonzo Child*, at 11 A. M. He courteously puts us in possession of some deeply interesting information relative to the rumored gold region of Kansas.

Mr. F. Y. King, of Dayton, Ohio, arrived at Leavenworth City on the 10th inst., with a party from the Western Kansas border. He left Cherry Creek, near Pike's Peak, on the 27th of July, having satisfactorily "prospected" a rich gold region, extending from the tributaries of the South Platte river to the head quarters of the Arkansas. The party traversed freely over a belt of country two hundred miles long. Several parties were in the region, and they at length concentrated their forces, numbering one hundred and fifty-three persons. They join in the report that they found gold in all the places they "prospected," yielding from five to twenty cents to the panful of soil. They also found everywhere plenty of water and an abundance of pine timber. A specimen of the gold was shown us by Mr. Hemingray. It is in small particles, resembling the quartz soil washings of California.

A company of one hundred persons left Kansas City on Monday, the 13th inst., for the newly discovered gold region.

Another company of fifty persons will leave Leavenworth City on the first proximo.

Thus it is rendered certain that the Eastern as well as the Western slope of the Rocky Mountains is richly treasured with gold. A new gold fever may be predicted as plainly at hand.—Further and more detailed accounts from Mr. King will be awaited with great interest. But his testimony is given as direct and positive, and corroborated by the entire party, to the statements above made.

MORE ABOUT THE GOLD EXCITEMENT.—In addition to the above, we learn from the officers of the steamer *Alonzo Child*, from the Missouri river, that the excitement is rapidly growing along the river. Companies of young men are going forward daily to the gold region, while others are forming for the same purpose. Several persons were passengers on the boat, who bring with them specimens of the rich ore.

Mr. Isaac Eaton, of the Kansas stage line, is also a passenger on the boat, for the purpose of buying two hundred mules, so as to run his line from Fort Riley direct to Pike's Peak, which is seven hundred miles due West from that point. There is no longer any doubt of the existence of the auriferous region and its wonderful wealth.

The officers of the *Alonzo Child* conversed with parties who are positive that Pike's Peak will rival California in its yield of the precious metals.—*St. Louis Democrat, sept. 15.*

THE GRAIN CROP OF GREEN COUNTY.—There has been considerable threshing done in this part. We think it hardly safe to say that the wheat crop will average more than seven bushels per acre throughout the entire county. "Canada Club" was the kind of wheat principally sowed; it has heretofore brought the best price in market, and farmers last spring made quite a sprinkling. We have not heard of its yielding over ten bushels per acre, and in many cases from three to five. There are two new varieties getting in a little, called "Golden Straw," and "White," or "Scotch Fife," which gives a good yield and a large berry. We have heard of thirty bushels of the Scotch Fife per acre, and understand by the millers that its yield of flour is good and of an excellent quality. If farmers will take a little extra care in securing a new kind of seed, they will, no doubt, raise as much wheat as any part of Wisconsin. Club wheat has entirely run out, and till there is a new article introduced, the farmers must expect a light yield from spring wheat.

Oats are nothing in comparison to former years; the yield is not over ten or twelve bushels per acre in measure, and very light. Not much more raised than will be consumed by the farmers, although corn cannot fail to be a good crop, which will aid considerable in way of coarse feed, and we advise farmers that have old oats on hand to preserve them for seed next spring; for, as like gets like, a good article of seed will be more certain to produce a good crop.—*Albany Times, 8 pt 16.*

COMPLETING THE ERIE ENLARGEMENT—STEAM NAVIGATION.—The Canal Board adjourned on Saturday afternoon, after a session of two days. Reports from the Engineers of the Western Division were submitted by Commissioner Ruggles, showing that a channel *seven feet* deep, and at least forty-five feet wide, and permitting the passage of boats fully loaded, can now be obtained by a further expenditure not exceeding $140,000. The cost of finishing all the work on the two other Divisions will not exceed $100,000; so that the Enlargement is in fact on the very eve of completion. Nothing will prevent its being brought wholly into use at the opening of navigation in the Spring, but the unfinished work on the Cayuga Marshes, which has been unaccountably delayed, may postpone the use of the channel, with the full depth, until the Spring of 1860.

On considering these Reports, the Canal Board permitted such a change of plan in the work on the Marshes, and consequent increase in price, as will enable the Contractor, without delay, to employ extra force, working at extra hours, so as to bring this section into use by the first of August next.

A written stipulation was also laid before the Board by Commissioner RUGGLES, obtained from Mr. BLANCHARD, the proprietor of the new invention for saving fuel in steam boilers, permitting its use "by any boat navigating any of the Canals of this State, or any river, lake or harbor connected therewith," on paying *one-fourth* of the fuel saved—estimated at not less than *fifty dollars* for every voyage from Buffalo to New York and back.—*Albany Evn. Journal, Sep. 13.*

STATISTICS.—Col. Orrin Guernsey has just completed an enumeration of the scholars in Janesville, and at the same time has, under the new law of the State, taken the number of persons who may be required to perform military service, and has kindly furnished us with the following statistics:

Number of scholars between the ages of 4 and 20 in this city is 3,862.

Militia soldiers between the ages of 18 and 45, 1,845.—*Janesville Standard.*

GARDENING FOR LADIES.—Make up your beds early in the morning; sew buttons on your husbands' shirts; do not rake up any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; plant a smile of good temper in your face, and carefully root out all angry feelings, and expect a good crop of happiness.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

AS GOOD AS THE BEST,

And as Cheap as the Cheapest.

N. L. GRISWOLD & CO.,

Mason St., opposite Walker House,

HAVE just opened a large, beautiful and durable assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS

embracing all the best varieties sold in Eastern Cities.

Our Goods having been bought in the midst of "Hard Times," we are prepared to sell at

Prices Unusually Low.

Our assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Shoes, will be found very complete, sufficiently so, as to warrant the assertion that we can suit the most fastidious.

We respectfully invite the attention of all who wish a neat and durable Boot or Shoe, to our stock. We warrant satisfaction in style and price.

May 22nd, 1858. my25g91d6m

B. F. CURTIS & CO.,

141 1-2 East Water Street,

WILL SELL THE BEST

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

LOWER PRICES!

Than any other Store in the City.

Ladies' Gaiters,	$ 75 to	$8 00
Children's Shoes,	33 "	60
Men's Patent Leather Boots,	4 00 "	4 75
Men's French Calf Sewed Boots,	4 25 "	5 00
Men's Shoes and Brogans,	1 30 "	2 50
Rubbers,	85 "	75

Remember the number—142½ East Water Street.

my5g59 d1y B. F. CURTIS & CO.

FRENCH CALF

Patent Leather Boots.

BEST quality from $4 to $5. Gentlemens BUCKSKIN GAITERS a nice article for tender feet at $3,50.

LADIES BOOTS AND SHOES

Cheaper than any other good work in the City, at 141½ East Water Street.

je15 B. F. CURTIS & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

10 bbls Linseed Oil;
1 000 lbs Lamp Oil;
50 bbls Lard Oil;
50 bbls Machinery Oil;
30 bbls Tanners oil;
25 bbls Refined Oil;
5 cases Castor Oil, East India;
2 cases Olive Oil;
10 gallons Varnishes, in kegs, half bbls and bbls;
10 bbls Spirits Turpentine;
25 bbls Camphene;
10 bbls Alcohol;
5 bbls Neats Foot Oil;
25 bbls Glue, assorted;
500 dzs Paint and Varnish Brushes; all the different varieties, numbers, and patterns.
100 dzs White Wash Brushes, common, extra and super;
10 000 lbs Brooms, all qualities.
25 packs Gold Leaf Sizes, med., and dark;
4 reams Sand Paper;
Graining Tools, Blenders, Oxmel Hair Pencils, and a full assortment of Painters materials.

H. BOSWORTH & SONS,
sep3 Wholesale Dealers, 159 East Water st.

JOHN RICE,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

No. 83 East Water Street, Milwaukee,

HAVE just received from Pitkin & Brothers, of Hoosierville, a supply of mixed BIRD SEED, (Canary, Hemp, Millet and Rape,) put up in small packages, suitable for retailing, 50 packages in a box, which I can sell at a low figure. Also a full supply of

JAPONIDA,
GUM CAMPHOR,
EPSOM SALTS,
GLAUBER SALTS,
MURIATIC,
ALUM,
CREAM TARTAR,
BARING SODA,
LICORICE,
BATH BRICK,
CASTOR OIL,
OLIVE OIL,
OPIUM,
QUININE,
MORPHINE,
ALCOHOL,
BURNING FLUID,
CAMPHENE,
TURPENTINE,
MACHINE OIL,
LINSEED OIL,
WHITE LEAD,

And a full assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Glass Ware, Spices, &c., &c, aug3

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

HENRY FESS, JR.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

195 East Water Street,

PURE OHIO BRANDY. 25 casks Lyon's pure Ohio Catawba Brandy just received and for sale by HENRY FESS, Druggist, je21 195 East Water st.

A PERIENT CATHARTIC PILLS. A large lot received and for sale by HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist, 195 East Water St.

10 BUSHELS CANARY SEED for sale by HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

FLUID EXTRACTS. Tilden & Co's Fluid Extracts, 200 in just received and for sale by HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

PURE CREAM TARTAR. 1,000 lbs received and for sale by HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

190 LBS. CARDAMON SEEDS for sale by HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

25 CASES Extract of Logwood, for sale by HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

1 CASE CHINESE VERMILLION for sale by HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist, 195 East Water St.

10 BBLS. ALCOHOL.
10 bbls. Lard Oil No. 1, received and for sale low for cash HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist, 195 East Water Street.

SCHUMACHER & JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE GREAT WESTERN

Fire, Powder, and Burglar Proof Safes,

VAULT DOORS, &C.,

ALSO,

Powder and Burglar Proof Bank Locks,

WE would call especial attention to our Double Acting Powder and Burglar Proof Locks. We are permitted to refer especially to the State Bank of Wisconsin, Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, and the Marine Bank of Milwaukee—all of this city. Also agents for

LENUS YALE, JR.'S

PATENT INFALLIBLE BANK LOCKS.

Bell Hanging and Runclators for Hotels, put up neatly and promptly, at 245 East Water street.

je14g673d1y

GRAIN CLEANER & SEPARATOR

HORTON'S PATENT

G. B. BINGHAM'S BRO.,

Sole Manufacturers in Wisconsin.

THIS MACHINE is of recent invention, and surpasses all others in use for its perfections as a thorough Separator and Scourer. It has given entire satisfaction in New York, Pennsylvania and other States where it has been introduced, and we are confident it is better adapted to the cleaning of Western grain than any other ever introduced into this State. It is fire proof, not liable to get out of repair, requires but little power to run it, and the spring grinder so constructed as to render it unnecessary to be renewed for years. We respectfully invite all Western Millers to give us a call, and examine our machine, at the Bay State Foundry, Florida st., Milwaukee, Wis. feb10d976d1y

WHITE STONE CHINA WARE,

IN FRENCH SHAPES! A beautiful assortment just received from Staffordshire, England, and for sale at low prices, at BLAIR & PERSONS, jy25 263 East Water St

City Auction Room.

A FINE Dark Brown Horse, Family Horses in City, either for Riding or Driving, also a New Carriage and Wagon Harness, will be exchanged for City Lot or for Lumber or Brick. Also want to exchange Two Dwelling Houses and Lot, Rich, near Bay, for Eight Hundred and Fifty Dollars, for Store of Dry Goods, or Stock of Goods generally, such as kept in Country Store. Will also pay some Two or Three Thousand Dollars in cash if necessary if the stock is large. For sale or advance on all Goods to be sold at Public Auction. Great time to sell Goods on.

CALEB WALL,
sep6 City Auction and Com. House.

City Auction Room.

I WANT to purchase any old Stocks of Dry Goods, or Groceries, or Hardware, which I will pay in cash or I will give, in exchange, some good, value'e Real Estate which I own, and which pays a very handsome rent.

CALEB WALL.
aug5

City Auction Room.

I AM READY to advance from Five to Ten Thousand Dollars, in cash, on any merchandize which any one wants to sell.

CALEB WALL.
aug5

City Auction Room.

I HAVE THOUSAND DOLLARS in cash to advance on any Dry Goods, or any other description of Goods to be sold at auction. All goods sent to my care, will be sold at the best prices, and now is a good time to sell goods.

CALEB WALL.
aug25

TO PRINTERS.

CARDS & CARD BOARD.—We are just in receipt of the heaviest assortment of Cards and Card Board ever offered in this market. It ranges in Colors, Ivory, Satin, Satin Enamelled, Ball Road and other species of Boards, and every variety of Cards, Fancy and Plain. jy28 NOONAN & MCNAB.

Light.

THE same amount light can be obtained with one half the consumption of gas, in the ordinary method, demonstrated by

RICHARDSON & GRAY
may28 Wisconsin Street

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!

FACTS WORTH KNOWING!

20 Per Cent. Saved in the Purchase.

SEAMAN & WING,

HAVING removed to their New Store on Huron Street, one Block east of Water Street, are now prepared to exhibit to their

OLD CUSTOMERS

And the public generally, the largest stock of

FURNITURE

EVER OFFERED IN THE WEST!

Having enlarged their

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT,

The stock will be principally of their own make, and warranted in all cases.

Enamelled Chamber Furniture,

Elegant designs and superior workmanship will be offered to the public at

Twenty-Five Per Cent. Less!

Than it can be furnished from the East.

THE PROPRIETORS,

Well aware of the impression existing, that a Store must be on East Water street to secure general trade, (as an offset) pledge to the public, that the

Interest of Buyer, or Seller,

will be promoted by this change. With double the capacity of store room, and one half the amount of rent, we feel willing to test the question.

NO PERSON IN THE

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Office 391 East Water Street, corner of Wisconsin St., in Martin's Block. apr15y

HENRY W. COIT,
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NOTARY PUBLIC,
And Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Connecticut. Civil, Criminal and Law Business, in all its branches, attended to with dispatch.
Office in Ludington's Block, corner East Water and Wisconsin streets, Milwaukee, Wis. jy18eodly

AMERICAN HOUSE,
Spring Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
BOARD $1 PER DAY.
jy18w37tf P. KANE & SON.

DADD & GALLOWAY,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Graining, Marbling and Paper Hanging done in the most workmanlike manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
N.B. Shop on the corner of Jefferson and Michigan Streets.
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apr26d3m

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apr20-1841y

P. HUEGIN,
PUMP MAKER,
HAS REMOVED from Market street, 7th Ward to North Water street, 1st Ward, between Main and Market streets, opposite the Mills—is now ready to make Pumps for Wells, Slips, etc., Water Pipes for Cesspools, etc., to do any work in this line in order and on the shortest notice.
Pumps constantly on hand. Pump Borers of all sizes, and other Pump Materials, which I will sell at the lowest prices. mar16d6m

O. W. GUNNISON
WILL MAKE PROMPT AND ADVANTAGEOUS PURCHASES FOR SHIPMENT
TO
HICKS & NATHAWAY,
at Boston or New York during the coming year.
Office at Store of Gunnison & Gunnison
10 East Water St.
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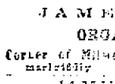
JOHN A. FERRELL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
WAUPACCA, [apr16-6m] WISCONSIN.

FRANCIS T. HICKOX,
ARTIST AND ENGRAVER.
ORDERS left at the Sentinel Office will receive prompt attention. may4d490dm

J. A. BENEDICT,
MANUFACTURING HATTER.

THE attention of the public is particularly invited to the fact that I am now manufacturing a very superior Fur Hat, which, for style, and quality of fabric, is not surpassed, if equalled east or west. I am now prepared to recieve orders and to manufacture to suit the taste of the most fastidious Gentlemen. Call and see for yourself at the old stand, 192 East Water Street, Milwaukee.
may15d1y[pc512 J. A. BENEDICT.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Milwaukee, ... Wisconsin.
apr19-2511y

WOODWARD, PIERCE & HUBBARD,
Attorneys and Counsellors,
OFFICE NO. 3 ALBANY BUILDING, MILWAUKEE
GEO. A. WOODWARD. O. T. PIERCE. V. B. HUBBARD.
apr8-2495dm

Beef and Pork Packing Establishment.
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Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Tallow, &c., &c., &c.,
West Water S reet, near Spring Street,
MILWAUKEE, [feb25-1958dly] WISCONSIN.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
ORGAN BUILDER,
Corner of Milwaukee and Michigan Streets,
mar14-1858y

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
PARTICULAR attention given to the collection of Debts throughout the State.
Office No. 1 Mitchell's Block,
MILWAUKEE, [feb25-1858y] WISCONSIN

URHAM & GRAHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Milwaukee, January 1st, 1856. 4by

BROWN & OGDEN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office in "Albany Block," Michigan st. apr29

WELLS & SHERMAN,
Attorneys at Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office in Law Buildings, Wisconsinst.
CHAS. K. WELLS. [1815] FRANCIS E. SHERMAN

JOHN PLANKINTON & CO.
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SOAP AND CANDLES.
West Water Street, near the N. & M. R. R. Depot
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LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT
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OVER THE MARINE BANK.
THE UNDERSIGNED being practical Lithographers, are now prepared to execute all orders in their line of business, such as
Maps, Plans, Views of Buildings, Show Cards, Checks, Blanks, Cards, Bill Heads, Letter and Note Headings, &c., &c. Particular attention given to Rail Road Maps, Bonds, &c.
Feeling satisfied that our facilities and prices will induce the cities of Wisconsin to patronize us, in preference to sending their work to Chicago and New York, we appeal to them for their support.
LOUIS LIPMAN,
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ILLUSTRATIONS for books and papers, Views of Buildings, Portraits, Autographs, Show Bills, Labels Seals, etc., executed in the first style of the art at the North Western Type Foundry.
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ROOM NO. 8, KNEELAND'S BLOCK.
jan12-e19-1y.

LEE & KINNAIRD,
BANKERS & LAND AGENTS,
MCGREGOR, IOWA.
O. C. LEE. apr22-1y. JNO. M. KINNAIRD.

CHARLES LORENZEN
MADISON, - - - WISCONSIN,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & COMMISSIONER,
Notary Public, &c.
dec31-852tdly

SMITH & BRADSHAW,
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DESIGNS AND DRAWINGS furnished for Churches, Chapels, school Houses and Business Houses. Also, Plans and Specifications for a variety of Dwellings suited to American City and Country life.
Correct Estimates will invariably accompany Drawings and Specifications. je25z818d6m

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MARTIN L. KEUBALL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Berlin, Marquette County, Wisconsin. my31-1yr

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—OF—
WILLIAM MCNAIR,
STEVENS POINT, ... WISCONSIN
WILL PRACTICE in the Courts of the 7th Judicial Circuit, make collections and secure claims. Will give prompt attention to the sale of Real Estate. Information of money in Government lands or other service; will locate land warrants on selected lands, pay taxes, attend to pre-emption claims and all other business with the U. S. Land Office. Also, Land Warrants for sale for cash, or on time. Refer to—
Hon. ALEX. MITCHELL, Receiver Stevens Point Land Office,
Hon. A. KNAWLES, Register
Messrs. HORNER & SCHWERS, bankers, Stevens Point.
Hon. E. M. STRONG, Milwaukee
W. B. ROGERS & CO., Chicago. my4dly

JOHN ODDEN,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS,
Repository on Spring (between 2d and 3rd) St.
HAS on hand a large stock of Carriages, Eastern and home made, which he will sell low. Also, Spokes, Hubs, Rent Poles, Shafts, Fellows, Gum &c., which he will sell on reasonable Terms.
Persons wishing to obtain any of the above articles will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.
The subscriber is prepared to do all kinds of Repairing at the shortest notice. [may10 JOHN ODDEN.

SEIFERT & ROBLY,
LITHOGRAPHERS,
No. 217 and 219 S. Water St., Milwaukee.
ORDERS for Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit, Drafts, Notes, Checks, County, Rail Road and Topographic Maps, &c., &c., will be executed on short notice and in superior manner. augedly361

COLLINS, SMITH & REEVES,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Madison, Wisconsin.
A. L. COLLINS, GEO. B. SMITH, E. W. KEYES.
aug9

E. ST. JULIEN COX,
LAW, LOAN & LAND OFFICE,
ST. PETER,
NICOLLET COUNTY, MINNESOTA,
[sep20-e881-d&wtf

MARSHALL & PEVERLY
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS,
9 WISCONSIN ST., MILWAUKEE
oct16-1051dawtf

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.
Cash, Invariably in Advance.

Daily, delivered in City, per annum	$7.00
" " " six months	4.00
" " " three months	2.00
" " " per week	15
Papers to the Trade, per hundred. Payable to L. SCOVILL, City Circulator.	2.00
Daily, by mail, per annum	7.00
" " six months	4.00
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CAMIRE.

A ROMANCE OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Translated from the French of Mons. Florian, expressly for the Milwaukee Sentinel.

BY D. WOOSTER, M. D.

ONE day I approached a Spaniard, lately returned from Buenos Ayres, with the frightful cruelties exercised by his countrymen in their early conquests in America. Slanderingly I reproached to him the crimes which tarnished the glory of Cortez, of Pizarro, of many other heroes, who, otherwise, had surpassed perhaps, by their abilities and their courage, all that is admired in antiquity. I lamented that an epoch so beautiful and so glorious in the history of Spain, was written in her annals on pages stained with blood.

My Spaniard heard me with patient politeness. Tears moistened his eyes when I mentioned the name of Las Casas.

"He is our Fenelon," he replied, "he did not produce Telemachus, but he travelled over both continents of America to save a few Indians; he crossed the seas to advocate their cause in the council of Charles V, as your Arch Bishop of Cambray defended that of the protestants, whom you also would massacre in your mountains of Cevinnes. You were still persecutors at the end of the reign of Louis XIV. And what were we? What was all Europe in the sixteenth century, memorable for ever by *our* great discoveries, by the fine arts of Italy, by the new sects of Germany, by the crimes of all countries? The Portuguese, our neighbors, cut the throats of the natives conquered on the coast of Malabar, on the banks of Celian, in the adjacent island of Malaca. The Dutch, who drove out the Portugese, were not less inhuman. In Sweden, the Nero of the North and the Arch Bishop of Upsal, assassinated the senators and citizens of Stockholm. A London, faggots were lighted by the Lutherans for the Catholics; and, already the scaffold was erected, on which was poured the blood of four queens of England. In Paris, . . doubtless you remember the name of the Guises, and the horrible night of the 24th of August, 1572."

I could say no more. He continued: "Let us not reproach each other, we are all barbarians. Let us leave to history the melancholy task of preserving the memory of the crimes of our ancestors. If it is possible, let us only recall their good actions; and let us talk often of these, that we may imitate them. You will repeat to me the terrible details of the conquest of Peru; I know them too well already; allow me in turn to relate you how we acquired Paraguay. This narrative will be less painful, and perhaps you may learn from it some incidents not reported by historians."

Scarcely knowing what to reply, I remained a silent listener. The Spaniard continued:

"Through travellers, you are familiar with that vast and beautiful country, situated between Chili, Peru and Brazil; the mines of gold and silver it contained are the least of its treasures; the mildest climate, most fertile soil, magnificent rivers, immense forests, the productions of Europe united with those of America, abundance of all fruits, of all useful animals—supplies, almost without labor, the inhabitants of Paraguay those blessings which nature has distributed with a partial hand to other regions of the globe. Sebastian Cabot was the first navigator who entered this country. In 1528, he ascended the river which he called Rio de la Plata. The silver ingots which the natives presented to Cabot and his followers, soon attracted other navigators. They founded Buenos Ayres, built a few forts in the interior of the country, and finally established themselves at Assumption, on the river Paraguay. At the sight of our soldiers, the natives abandoned the country; especially the Guaranos, a numerous and powerful tribe, retired into inaccessible mountains, the paths to which were absolutely unknown to the Spaniards. Many detachments had attempted to penetrate their mountain fastnesses, but our warriors perished by famine or by the arrows of the savages. All communication between the Spaniards and the Guaranos was cut off; the lands remained uncultivated; and the colony, reduced to dependence on Europe for all the necessaries of life, could not prosper. The colony was in this deplorable condition at the commencement of the seventeenth century, when Don Fernando Pedreras was sent out as governor of the new colony. His character was not one likely to conciliate the Guaranos. Pedreras, haughty and despotic, would have all bow to his laws; jealous of his authority; intent, above all, to augmenting his his fortune; avarice and pride were the sole occupants of his heart. He was soon hated by the colonists, and the few Indians who had hitherto brought them provisions, rapidly disappeared and joined the Guaranos. Among the missionaries lately arrived in Buenos Ayres, was an old Jesuit called Padre Maldonado. There never was a more worthy priest, never was the word of a missionary of God delivered by purer lips. Neither ambition nor remorse led him to the cloister. Maldonado, pious from infancy, born with a gentle spirit, which was ardent only for good, which desired only peace and virtue, became a Jesuit at the age of eighteen, to enjoy the one and to preserve the other. From that moment his whole life glided on in comforting humanity, in seeking out the unfortunate, as a loving heart seeks after friends. Rich, through a considerable patrimony placed at his disposition by his family, he dissipated his fortune by degrees, ever sharing it with the needy; he grew old in giving, and when he had reached three score years, perceiving he had no more, he asked to be sent to America."

"I have nothing more to bestow," said he; "let me leave a country where so many poor are always before my eyes. In the Indias, where everybody has gold, the gospel is needed. That is an inexhaustable treasure which I can scatter abroad."

On arriving at Assumption, Father Maldonado was surprised to find instead of the savages he came to convert, only christians who needed consolation. His zeal was only the more active.—He devoted himself to visiting the colonists; he gained their confidence, listened to their complaints, shared their griefs, and became their mediator with the inflexible governor. The good Jesuit was blessed by all—respected even by Pedreras, who, since his arrival, had began to appear more amiable; because it is a quality of virtue, and perhaps its recompense, to render better every one it approaches.

One day when Maldonado was walking alone some distance from the city, following the windings of the river, he heard cries and sobs, and perceived on the bank a boy entirely naked, who kneeled by a man stretched on the ground.—Maldonado hastened to him. He was twelve or thirteen years old; his face was wet with tears. Crying aloud, he embraced the body of an old man, naked like himself. He raised him up with his feeble hands. He tried to reanimate, with kisses, the lifeless form covered with mud—his hair wet and tangled, and bearing on his pale visage the marks of long fatigue and a painful death.

As soon as the child perceived the Jesuit, he went directly to him, fell upon his knees, embraced those of Maldonado, and held them tightly, fixing on him his eyes, in which were visible devotion, love and dispair. He uttered a few broken words which the Jesuit did not comprehend, through ignorance of the language, but which the good Father did not the less understand. He lifted up the youth and allowed him self to be led to the body, which he examined and found already cold. The wretched child looked at the Jesuit, watched every motion, and kept talking to him in his own tongue, but understanding by the mournful looks and by the signs of Maldonado that there was no longer hope, he cast himself upon the inanimate body, kissed it a hundred times, tore out his hair, and springing up ran towards the river, and was about to plunge; but Maldonado, notwithstanding his age, as quick and stronger than the child, caught him and held him in his arms. He forgot that the young savage could not understand him, and endeavored to calm him with words of consolation. As he wept while speaking, the youth comprehended sufficiently. He returned his caresses, but continued pointing to the corpse, crying Alcaipa, and pointing to the river, crying Guacolde. He would place his hand on his heart, and bow down on the body of Alcaipa; then stretch his arm towards the river, repeating again and again, Guacolde. Maldonado tried hard to penetrate his meaning. He understood clearly that the dead savage was his father, and that he called him Alcaipa; but he could not comprehend why the boy stretched his arms towards the river and cried Guacolde. After many hours of useless efforts to persuade the youth to follow him to the town, Maldonado, who did not wish to leave him, fortunately saw a soldier pass. He directed him to hasten to Assumption and bring assistance. The soldier speedily returned with the surgeon of the hospital, who, examining anew the body, agreed with the Jesuit that life was entirely extinct. At the request of Maldonado, the surgeon and the soldier dug a grave in the sand, where they deposited the body, while the good Father held the boy, who redoubled his tears and shrieks. Maldonado at length succeeded in conducting the young savage to his own house. He lavished upon him the tenderest attentions. He offered him food, but with much difficulty induced him to take the least nourishment. The child seemed sensible of the kindness of Maldonado. He would often go and kiss the hands of the priest, or of him with a countenance full of anguish, and then begin again to weep. He passed the night without sleeping. As soon as the dawn appeared he made signs that he wished to depart.—Maldonado went out with him. The boy directed his steps towards the place where they had buried his father. On arriving there he bowed down on the grave, kissed it many times, remained prostrated a long time on the earth that covered his father. Then he prostrated himself on his knees on the bank of the river, executed there the same ceremony, and returning to the Jesuit, he raised his eyes towards heaven, pronounced with the deepest sobs the names of Alcaipa and Guacolde, made signs that they were no more, then cast himself into the arms of Maldonado as if he would say that he had lost all, he gave himself to his benefactor.

The little savage was soon conciliated by the compassionate attention of the good Father. As gentle as he was grateful, he loved to obey the friar, and tried to anticipate whatever would please him. He consented to wear clothing, accustomed himself with facility to usages he could not comprehend, and which were often repugnant to his uncultivated taste. A sign from his benefactor removed every objection. Naturally intelligent and endowed with an excellent memory, in a short time he acquired sufficient Spanish to understand and make himself understood of the Jesuit. The first words he retained, and which struck him most when he comprehended their signification, were "My father," which every one used in speaking to Maldonado.

"I did not hope," said the boy, "ever again to say 'my father,' but to you do I owe this happiness: and I will know you are the best of men since all call you father." Now able to converse in Spanish, the young savage led the Jesuit to the grave of his ever lamented father, and there related to him the history of his misfortunes:

"My name is Camire. I am of the tribe called Guaranos, whom your brothers, the Spaniards, have hunted from these beautiful plains, and who now dwell in the forests beyond those azure mountains. I was the only child of Alcaipa and Guacolde. They loved each other all their lives. After my birth they lived only to love me. When my father took me to the chase, my mother went with us; when my mother would keep me at home, my father would not follow the chase. My days passed in their presence and my nights in their arms. If I was pleased they were happy, and our cabin rang with their songs. If I was ill, they felt my sufferings and uttered their grief in weeping. If I slept, they watched by my head, and my slumber was their repose. * * * * *

"A nation of Brazil, also driven from their ancient homes by Spaniards, came and attacked us in our forests. We met them in battle.—the Brazilians were victorious. My father and mother, obliged to fly, hastily made a bark canoe, in which we placed all we possessed—two hammocks, a fishing net, and two bows. In this we embarked upon the great river, knowing not where we should land, for the Brazilians were behind us, and we trembled to advance towards your countrymen.

"The river, swollen by rains, had overflowed its banks. Huge trees floated along the roaring channel. Our canoe capsized. My father, sustaining me with one hand, swam with the other. My mother, who had been sometime ill, swam with difficulty; nevertheless she assisted to support me above the water. Fatigue soon overcame my mother and me. Alcaipa, perceiving our exhaustion, took us both on his back, and swam for many hours without being able to rest, for the shores were overhung with rocks. The rapidity of the current carried him onward. His strength was failing, but he had not mentioned it to us, for he well knew we could not sustain ourselves in the water. At length, reaching this plain where the broad river became a sea, my father exclaimed: 'We must soon yield, my dear Guacolde: I can never reach the shore bearing you both. If there remains in thee sufficient strength to follow me a few moments, perhaps'—He did not finish. My poor mother gulped into the water, sank down and disappeared, crying 'Save our child—I die willingly.' I tried to plunge after her, but Alcaipa held both my arms with one hand, while with the other he made a last effort—traversed the immense breadth of the river, reached the shore, placed me on the sand, embraced me, and fell dead at my feet. You, my father, arrived soon after, and know the rest."

The Jesuit listened, weeping. He did not try to console the young barbarian; he did not even persuade him to moderate his grief or restrain his tears, justly shed at the recollection of so great a calamity, but he mingled his own tears with those of the Indian orphan. Camire, touched with the deep sympathy of the pious man, ceased weeping to alleviate the sorrow of his benefactor.

The paternal kindness of Maldonado gained more and more the affection of the appreciative youth. He was instructed at the Jesuit's school, soon learned to read and write with wonderful facility. The pious missionary talked to him of christianity—explained it to him as he himself felt it. His eloquence issued spontaneously from the soul and readily found its way to the heart of his young pupil. He believed what the good friar said, because he saw him practice daily what he taught. He accompanied the priest to the hospital, the abode of the poor and the unfortunate—saw him sit down by invalids, quiet their sufferings by his consoling words, divide with the invalids his own frugal repast, and even the very garments he wore. When the young Guarato wondered at so much charity, "my son," said the Jesuit, "I can never do enough. My God is the God of the poor, of the orphan, of the afflicted. Such are his preferred children; they are those we should aid if we would please our Heavenly Father."

Impressed with these divine precepts, burning with a desire to imitate such beneficent examples, Camire desired to be baptized. With this wish the good missionary joyfully complied. He hastened to inform the Governor. The ceremony was a *fete*. Pedreras himself determined to be sponsor to the converted native American. All the Spaniards were emulous to lend him with gifts, and the Jesuit silently promised himself he would open the way to a magnificent fortune for his new proselyte. The estimation and respect which Maldonado enjoyed in the colony, and also in Spain, would secure any place he might ask for Camire. The Indian had attained his sixteenth year. His education was liberal; he was better instructed than most of the colonists. He was familiar with Latin and the mathematics—had read history and poetry, and all the best works in the Spanish language. His unpolished and searching mind had profited by reading. He adored books, weighed them carefully, and often derived more real philosophy from them than their authors had intended them to contain. He astonished Maldonado by the depth of his understanding. The good father at length seriously advised him to select some business or profession, whereby to secure a position in the world. He proposed to him the law, the army, or commerce; leaving all, with his usual indulgence, to the choice of his ward.

To all this Camire replied:—

"The only error I find in you, father, is the belief, that this position or fortune, of which you speak so often, is necessary to my happiness. I comprehend well, from what I have read, and from what you have told of your Europe, where all the bounties of nature belong to only a few; where the poor are doomed to serve the rich, for the privilege of breathing the air of heaven and eating the fruits of the earth; that, in that country they employ all means, just or unjust, to escape from the great class who have nothing, and become of the small number who possess all. But consider, good father, where we are: behold these vast plains, where maize, manioc, bananas, potatoes, plantains, and a host of nutritious vegetables grow up under our feet, almost spontaneously. Look over these immense forests, full of cocoas, lime trees, grenadillas,* citrons and other delicious fruits, which nature produces with less difficulty than you experience in retaining their names. All this belongs to me: I can gather during my life, for the population of Paraguay will not be so great in an age that men will desire these vast regions, assigning a lord to each dwelling, and disinheriting from the bounty of nature those who shall come after them. As to that which you call, I know not why, a profession, and which you desire I should choose, I declare frankly that none of those of which you have spoken please me. I do not like the law, I find it insufficient, uncertain and often contradictory. Of all you you have made me read, the law tired me most, and one does not easily acquire what is tiresome. I wish neither to study the laws nor even to read them. War fills me with horror. I respect and love the brave man who, when his wife, his children, or his country is in danger, arms and exposes himself to death for the safety of his family and country. He who does this is not a warrior, as he is miscalled in your country; he is a man of peace and justice, because he fights for both. But for me, a Guarano, shall I risk my life, pour out my blood for the King of Spain, to lay waste the earth, or kill men at his will? No father! The religion you have taught me forbids, and I have yet to learn how your Spanish disciples harmonize this matter with Christianity. At first commerce pleased me: it appeared to me beautiful and charitable, to traverse the seas, to spend a life in toil and dangers, carrying to distant nations the comforts of life, dividing with the great family of man, all the gifts of our common Father: but I found by examining more closely, the motive of this apparent charity: I found that the most honorable commercial man hesitate not to sell deadly weapons to savages, to intoxicate them with strong drinks, in order to drive a more advantageous bargain: finally, I have seen them bring hither the natives of Africa, and expose them in the markets like beasts for a price, and men, my father! Call you this commerce? My blood I will not be a merchant. Leave me then as I am. For smile kindly, and I understand by that delicate smile that I am nothing; but for my part, I assure you that I am more than nothing, and thanks to you, am something good enough. I possess health and a clear conscience. I shall certainly at all moments, be apper to lose a few days, or a few hours, but I would be without pain or regret. Besides, I am not without resources. Nature is not intemperate in her caresses to the Guarani. She has given me to understand that I am not to be the plaything of fortune. Behold my bow, my arrows, my hatchet, my sling, my cabin in the midst of the forest. Can I be without resources? Can I be without pleasures? Can I be without affections and regrets?

Maldonado embraced him and pressed him to his heart, approving his noble resolution, and confiding him in the unmerited protection of Providence always sacrificing to duty, however painful, the fear of its pains, one of the most evident passions of our common nature. She is a glory shadowing the front of the honored, and causes the tears of those she sanctifies to be respected, pompous, and weeps with tears of tender respect and admiration."

The unhappy Camire sighed while he listened to the venerable Jesuit. Irrevocably determined not to betray his countrymen to obtain his liberty, he promised himself, he even believed, he should subdue his consuming passion. From that day he avoided meeting the Espanola with as much care as he had before employed in placing himself in her way. He went no more out of his apartments, but devoted himself entirely to science, thinking that the employment of the mind would divert the heart from its devouring memories.

Angelina could not comprehend the cause of this great change. Alarmed at first, she waited impatiently an opportunity for explanation with Camire. But seeing him no more at the house of her uncle—no longer meeting him in the fields, not even at the tomb of Alcaipa—anger and a desire to revenge herself succeeded to grief. Believing he no longer loved her, she resolved to think of him no more. Chance having placed her near Camire, in a church, during a festival, she affected not to perceive him through all the ceremony—not to notice that the miserable Guarano was near her, and even left the church without glancing him. This was a painful effort for the gentle and loving girl; but she thought after such a victory over herself, nothing would be impossible, and that she could soon banish the image of her first love from her heart. Camire was in despair. He had felt sufficient courage to renounce his love, to avoid her eyes; but he had not sufficient fortitude to endure her disdain. His spirit was crushed with this new blow. Unable to endure his anguish, he sought Maldonado.

"My father, hear and pardon. I cannot conquer my love. I have employed all the might which reason could supply against my heart. Vain the struggle, all vain. Angelina triumphs. I leave you—I go. In the name of heaven hide from me your tears. I will remain if you weep, and fall dead at your feet. Let me go back to my forests. I shall come again, I hope. I know not when, but I shall return. It my design is possible to a human being, I shall return, and then shall see me the happiest and most innocent of men. Farewell, my father, my friend, my benefactor. It is not your son who leaves you; it is a wretched and mad savage—a prey to a passion which rules him in his own despite—carries him away from his father, which devastates the very core and centre of his life, but which no orthodoxy leaves intact its melting affection, the grateful remembrances which I shall always retain for you, whatever may become of myself."

Having rapidly spoken this, he rushed out of the house without hearing the reply of Maldonado, who called him—who in vain cried to him to return to his arms. He was soon out of sight.—The good father, bereaved of his son, left alone in the world.

Angelina had still more cause of complaint.—Connected with a passion which she could not vanquish, she had suffered the same anguish as Camire, without the consolation of consoling her grief to another. As soon as she heard of his departure, she had sacked herself as the cause. She wept bitter tears at the recollection of that day when she trembled to love him no longer. For a while she hoped he would return to the Jesuit; but when six months elapsed and Camire had not yet appeared, she asked permission of her uncle to take the veil in one of the convents already founded at Assumption. Pedreras consented. He took her the same day to the superior of the nuns, who invested her with the habit of novice, and agreed with the governor to abridge her noviciate one-half the accustomed period.

The poor girl busied herself in the earliest moments—time was so slow passing without the presence of Camire. She hoped that, having pronounced the vows, she should be less tormented—that love would vanish from a heart confided entirely to the Supreme Being. At length seeing the wished for limit arrive, she felt an emotion of real pleasure.

The day before that fixed for the profession of Angelina, the good father Maldonado, having returned from visiting the sick, sat down on a stone bench at the door of his house, to enjoy the fresh breeze of the evening. He was thinking of his wandering boy, when he saw in the distance some one approaching rapidly, and suddenly heard him utter a cry of joy, and immediately felt himself pressed in the strong arms of the youth. It was in his son. The good Jesuit nearly fainted with gladness. The Guarano supported him, unable himself to utter a word.—They entered the house, still embracing, and when a little calmed, Camire exclaimed:

"Father, it is your son himself, still worthy of that name. I have betrayed neither love nor honor. I remain and can continue faithful to my nation and to my worshipped Angelina. I come to lead the governor to the gold mine he demanded, and that treasure is far out of the trail leading to the homes of my people. Maldonado participated in all the transports of the youth, and asked him to repeat the joyful news. He could not break the spell of rapture by informing the savage that Angelina was to take the vows the next morning, but hastened directly to the residence of Pedreras to get a postponement, to announce the immense wealth Camire was ready to place at his disposal, and to demand the fulfillment of a solemn promise. Pedreras, astonished and delighted, renewed the promise, and the same hour wrote to the convent, ordering that everything pertaining to his niece be suspended. And at break of day he departed with Maldonado, followed by a large escort, all under the direction of the Indian.

They marched all the first day, and at night encamped in a grove. The second morning their route led into those desert mountains that stretch away towards Chili. The governor manifested surprise, as he had already visited that region, and had never discovered any metals: but the guide advanced with undisturbed air. Arrived at a defile, they halted, and pointing to the entrance Camire directed the laborers to dig. With avaricious eyes Pedreras watched every motion of the miners. The Jesuit, uneasy and thoughtful, made vows which, for the first time, had riches for their object. Camire smiled and said nothing. At a depth of five or six feet, Pedreras saw the first glitter of the metal. He uttered a cry of delight, sprang forward and snatched in both hands a reddish lump full of scales of pure gold. This piece was large, but under the sand on which it lay they found many more still larger and richer. Pedreras ran to Camire, clasped him in his arms, called him his "dear nephew," and swore for him an eternal affection. The work was continued by his orders. Four mules are already loaded with gold, and the mine is not exhausted. The governor left a guard under command of his lieutenant. Anxious, he said, to fulfill his promise, he returned to Assumption with Maldonado and Camire—conducted them to his palace, and after securing his treasure with miserly care, he himself went to the convent and commanded his niece to come out immediately, and prepare herself to become, on the morrow, the wife of Camire.

Imagine the astonishment, and above all the ecstacy of the loving maiden. She could hardly believe what she heard: she was not sure her mind did not wander. Oh! such a flood of happiness for the trembling beauty about to become a mystic sacrifice! But accustomed to submission she obeyed without a question. She laid aside her coarse garments of serge, and again invested her head form in the silks of India, ornamented with the gold of the desert and the pearls of the ocean; she cast away from her modest forehead the homely bandeau; her long hair reappeared and fell in mossy curls upon her shoulders; the excitement of her heart spread over her cheeks a bright carnation in her eyes, which she dared to raise, emitted a thousand flames through their long dark lashes. Never had she been more beautiful than when Camire saved her life, she led the convent to meet him at the palace of her uncle. Camire was waiting in the drawing room of the vice-royal residence, where Pedreras had left him till he should present him his bride.

As soon as the Guarano saw her he fell on his knees and said:

"Hear me, O most beautiful, O loveliest of women, before obeying His Excellency. Know what powerful motives compelled me to fly from your presence. Your illustrious uncle required of me a mine of gold in exchange for your hand. I knew of none except in the mountains of my nation. By leading him there, I should have delivered my people to Spanish cruelties. That I never could have done; to you, yourself, I confess, now while I behold you resplendent in all your charms. I dare still acknowledge to myself and you, that I had entirely sacrificed my love to the obligations of blood on the altar of patriotism. But that great passion inspired me beyond my accustomed thoughts. I abandoned my kindred and best father, and you, dearer to me than life or paradise, and returned to the fields and mountains of the Guaranos. I easily found gold beyond my wish. Assisted by my countrymen, I employed a whole year in transporting this gold a long distance from the boundaries of my tribe. I concealed it in the earth—treasure sufficient, not to work you, but at least to obtain you. One hundred times I made that long journey; I would have made it a thousand if time had been mine. Your image, which was always with me, made me constantly fear my treasure would be too small. Pedreras deigned to be satisfied with the mine I created. He knew not the price he paid me. But it is how you alone that I must now receive my reward."

While listening to Camire, Angelina could hardly refrain from throwing her arms about his neck. She gave him no hand affectionately, one tears of love were her only reply. Transported with delight, the Guarano led her to the apartments of Pedreras, where the same evening, at midnight, Maldonado gave them the nuptial benediction.

Never did happiness surpass that which intoxicated these two youths of opposite races. It was only equaled by the joy of the pious Jesuit. All three believed that nothing would thereafter disturb a union so delicious. They revelled at once in the present and future, forgetting the past. But the end of their trials was not yet.

The governor left the new pair and returned to the cave, which too laborers had exhausted. So much wealth would have satisfied Pedreras, if it were possible ever to satisfy avarice; but perceiving that the earth thrown up contained no metal, he inferred that the Guarano must know of inexhaustable mines from whence, without doubt, the gold of the cavern had been brought. Too rich, nevertheless, to dare complain, and having sufficient fear of the righteous Jesuit to deter him from attempting, by dishonorable means, to wrest the secret from his new nephew, he took a diplomatic way, which could not the less lead to the same result. He assembled the colony, proclaimed the commands of the king, which he said had recently arrived, to continue discoveries, to bring into subjection the neighboring tribes, particularly the defiant Guaranos. Then turning to Camire, through whose copper skin the pallor of ashes was visible,—"My nephew," said he, "to you I commit the interests of Spain. You are my godson. I name you my *Adelantado*," and I command you in the name of the king to depart with six hundred soldiers to discover and conquer the Guaranos."

The whole colony applauded the choice. Camire had no power to reply. He was saluted by the army and recognized as commander-in chief; and Pedreras renewed the order commanding him to proceed with as little delay as possible.

Terrified at the alternative presented, Camire hastened with his bride to the Jesuit, and demanded his advice. The incorruptable savan, the good priest, reflected some time in silence.—Then taking them each by the hand, "my children," said he, "your danger is great. Camire cannot, ought not, to obey. If he refuse, he will be suspected; in defending him I become so likewise. There remains but one course,—fly tonight, and hasten to the security of the Guaranos. I will go with you, my children. Yes, I will accompany you despite my gray age, with the cross in my hand, to preach redemption to the brethren of Camire, to turn them to the true faith as I have turned him. You will always be happy, loving each other in peace and innocence. As for me, I will accomplish my mission, serve my master, bring souls to the cross. I shall be happier than you. Angelina and Camire embraced the old man with reverent affection. They were soon ready for flight. The Indian procured a canoe in which all three embarked as soon as the shadows of night veiled the earth. Camire plied the oars with his nervous arms, and urged the canoe up the river, till they reached the rapids at the base of the mountains. He sank his little *montaya* in the deep shadow of the woods, and followed the untrodden paths which led them in a few days to the abode of the Guaranos. The civilized savage was received as a brother. He related his adventures, and how much he was indebted to the Jesuit. The savages loaded Maldonado with caresses. All were willing to work in constructing cabins for the good father and the sweet Angelina. Their cabins were built in large trees. They ascended to them by means of notched poles, which they drew up after them. This barbaric architecture answered its object. The people were thus secure from wild beasts, and those great inundations which flood all the valleys of Paraguay.

Soon established in their new home, free from fear or anxiety, saved from all those sorrows with which one man had tried so hard to overwhelm them, devoting themselves only to life and love, the youthful pair knew more than ever before the fascination, the legitimate of the re-union of all that is excellent in the world—love, innocence and liberty.

Beloved by a gentle people, Maldonado preached the christian religion to them, and easily converted these simple children of nature who adored his own virtues. All the Guaranos were finally baptized. Some time after, they requested the good father to send for other Jesuits and all voluntarily submitted to the king of Spain, on condition that none but Jesuits should ever be sent among them. This proposition was accepted at Madrid. The missionaries arrived. The Guaranos, on the birth of the treaty, removed nearer Assumption. They separated into several divisions, each building its village, where a Jesuit became curate, and instructed them in pastoral government, in agriculture and other useful arts. These villages increased so rapidly that in 1734 they numbered thirty thousand families. Each village had its officers, elected annually by the inhabitants. The curate, appointed by the Provincial father, looked to the execution of the laws, which were neither numerous nor severe. The severest punishments were fasting and imprisonment. Even these were rare in a population so harmless, so disposed to peace. They had no idea of robbery or murder, and thanks to the extreme care of the Jesuits to keep strangers out of the territory, they preserved this happy ignorance during all the rule of the fathers.

This moderate import which they paid to the King of Spain consisted in cotton, sugar and tobacco, produced on a domain left as a common in every parish, on which each inhabitant worked two days in the week. The surplus of the produce was for orphans, the sick, and those too old to labor. A special arsenal contained the war munitions of each village. On holydays the young men took them out and exercised in the use of the musket, the sabre and the rapier: then they were replaced in the arsenals. Thus, at the first attack of either Portuguese or Brazilians, there issued from every village a battalion of excellent soldiers.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Friday, September 17, 1858.

AMERICAN HOUSE.

P. KANE & SON,.....Proprietors.

J T Dodge, Columbus
J W Cooke, Rioon
Mrs De Wolf, do
C C Kingsley, California
A J Kingsley, do
G Bigelow, Ozaro
Wm Church, Chicago
J S Hall, do
O N Nicknall, do
J D Goodall, do
G R Lethbridge, Detroit
E Brown, Edgerton
H Gaylord, Salum
F H West, Monroe
N M Starr, Rowe Mass
J Hayden & l, Palmyra
F S Vanbergen & l, Madison
G H Seekell, do
J N Cross, do
A L McElroy, do
S R Kingsley, do
Dr E S Carr, do
G H Hiller, do
H E Fowler, do
D Munson, Baraboo
S T Nichols, Albany
J E Dimick & l, Detroit
J N Place & l, New York
J Lawren e, do
D W Stillwell, do
J Bower, Ithica
J W VanDerhoof, Darien
J Wintermute, Whitewater
L N Rich, Tunnel City
J Kenada, do do
O M Orviatt Jr, Cleveland
Mrs Garnes, Bristol Wis
Mrs Smith, do
P F Werline, N O
N A Kimball, Waukesha
A Avery, Buffalo
K R Olmsted, Troy NY
A W Billings, do
J Fletcher, Vermont
J D Fletcher, do
J Wilcox & l, Omro
G E Dodge, Fdu Chien
Mrs Simons & c, G Haven
T Daniels, Mill
D W Lewis, Janesville
B H Fitch, Ohio
D Howell, New London
M Rankin, Ft Atkinson
A Damon, La C
F Rodgers, Fdu Lac
B G Gill, Grafton
O Wahlby, Elkhorn
J W Beardsley, Prescott
J A Harris, Iowa

COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY SENTINEL,
Friday Evening, Sept. 17, 1858.

MONEY MARKET.—There is no change to speak of in be money market. The demand for Currency is very brisk for the season, but there is plenty in the market for all legitimate business calls, readily obtainable upon proper collaterals. Exchange remains at the same price, firm at 1 per cent premium. Gold is selling at 1¼ per cent. Note Brokers are doing a little at rates ranging from 1½ to 2 per cent per month.

MILWAUKEE DAILY MARKET.

The market was rather quiet to-day, but wheat was firm at yesterday's prices, with larger receipts, and rather lighter sales. Good No. 1 went freely in the morning at 90c, and a few choice samples sold at 91c, but the former are the ruling figures to store. Extra milling ranged through the day at 93a96c, millers rejecting, however, all Fife wheat. The demand for flour continues moderate and prices remain about the same. The telegraph this evening reports the New York market firmer at $1,05a$1,08 for Milwaukee club, instead of $1,15a$1,15, as the evening papers have it. The mistake is a very serious one, and is probably a blunder of the telegraph. The shipments of wheat are quite large,—upwards of forty-six thousand bushels.

TOTAL RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

Wheat, bus	97,725	Eggs, bbls	16
Flour, bbls	1,264	Potatoes, bus	50
do bags	153	Sundries, lbs	16,998
Oats, bus	1,124	Hides, lbs	9,190
Corn, bus	1,000	Cranberries, bags	22
Barley, bus	2,321	Wood, cars	2
Rye, bus	259	Lumber, cars	1

LAKE EXPORTS.

The following are the principal articles of export by lake for the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat, bus	45,000	Whiskey, bbls	2
Flour, bbls	555	Fish, bbls	4
Mdz, tons	2	Pork, bbls	12
Beer, bbls	100	Sundries, pkgs	17
Hoop poles	530		

LAKE IMPORTS.

The imports by Lake are:

Mds, tons	25	Shingles	53m
Apples, bbls	102	Wood, cords	49
Highwines, bbls	12	Wagons	1
Peaches, bskts	10	Coal, tons	500
Empty bbls	171	Salt, bbls	2,2 1
Lumber, ft	86m	Cutters	3
Lath	28m	Carriages	2

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & Miss. R. R., Sept. 16.—9,632 bus wheat, 466 bus corn, 295 bus rye, 6,292 lbs hides, 273 bbls flour, 219 bus barley.

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE R. R., Sept. 17.—9,921 bus wheat, 416 bus oats, 885 bus barley, 673 bbls flour, 27 bus rye, 15 bags flour, 9,993 lbs sundries, 2,591 lbs hides, 18 bags cranberries, 10 bbls eggs, 1 car lumber, 2 car wood, 80 bus potatoes, 40 bus corn, 2 car wood.

MILWAUKEE WAT. & B. V. R. R., Sept. 17.—4,616 bus wheat, 725 bus oats, 495 bus barley, 254 bbls flour, 7,500 lbs sundries.

MIL. & HOR. R. R., Sept. 17.—4,217 bus wheat, 65 bbls flour, 702 bus barley, 20 bus potatoes, 10 bbls cranberries, 6 bbls eggs.

WHEAT—We quote to-day: extra spring 95a96c, No. 1 do 90a91c, No 2 do 85a85, white winter $1a$1,12, red do $1a$1,05. Sales of 850 bus extra at 95c; 660 bus do at 93c; 2,750 bushels No. 1 spring at 90c; 1,280 bus choice do at 91c; 250 bus white winter at $1,08; 200 bus red do at $1,05.

FLOUR—Market more active and prices unchanged. Sales in store of 125 bbls "Berlin City Mills" spring extra at $4,87½c; 75 bbls "Arcade Mills" do at 4,87½c; 96 bbls "Fox Lake" superfine at $4,87½c, 100 bbls "Lone Rock" spring extra at $5; 17 bbls "Genesee" do at $5, and 50 bbls "White Creek Mills" spring extra at $5, the latter delivered.

FREIGHTS—Remain without change, 4c to Buffalo for wheat. We hear of no charters to-day.

OATS—Quiet at 37a40c for new and old.

CORN—Heavy and tending downward. Sales of 105 bus at 59c. The range is 55a60c for fair to extra dry shelled.

RYE—68a69c, nominal.

BARLEY—Dull at 70a75c. Sale of 95 bus at 75c.

BEANS—50a60c.

POTATOES—Firmer and selling from wagons at 35a40c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Firm at $1,25a$1,50c.

CLOVER—$6 at retail.

BUTTER—Very dull at 10a15c for common firkin to choice fresh tubs.

EGGS—Unsaleable.

HIDES—Green 1c, do salted 3a3½c, dry salted 12a14c, dry flint 14a15c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at 23a24c, according to quality.

WHISKEY—20c in large quantities, 21c in small do.

HAY—Timothy $7a8 per ton, marsh $5a$6 do.

WOOD—Hickory $9a9,25, common wood $,250a$6.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 17.

FLOUR—Market opened firm, but closed dull and heavy; sales 34,400 bbls at $4,04a4,50 for unsound; 4,35a5,05 for superfine state; 4,90a5,00 for extra state; 4,90a5,15 for super extra state; 5,20a5,25 for common to medium extra western; 5,30a5,75 for fancy do; 5,80a6,25 for extra round hoop Ohio; market closing dull and tendency downward. Canadian four quiet; sales 800 bbls at 5,30a6,50. Rye flour firm at 3,30a4,20.

WHEAT—Firm, with moderate demand for export and home consumption; sales 3,000 bus at 1,00 for good Milwaukee club; 1,15 for unsound red Ind and white Mich; 1,3al,25 for red southern; 1,36 for fair white do; 1,39 for common white Ky.

RYE—Firm and active; sales 900 bush at 78.

BARLEY—Steady; sales 17,000 bus fair for 78a80c.

CORN—A shade firmer and closed quiet; sales 48,000 bus at 54a55c on unsound to sound mixed western; 54a56 for white; 55a56 for yellow southern.

OATS—Buoyant at 45a47 for State, and 43a45 for western.

WHISKEY—Scarcely so firm; sales 600 bbls at 24a24½, nearly all in middle parcels.

PORK—Market drooping; sales 8,000 bbls at 17,10 for for mess; 15a 5,25 for prime; 9,50 for clear.

BEEF—Steady; sales 1,200 bbls at 14,00a14,50 for repacked; 16,00a16,50 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet at 24a25c nothing doing in prime mess beef.

LARD—Heavy; sales 400 bbls at 11¾a11¾; 200 Ky at 12.

STOCKS—2d board better; No 6s 84, Penn 6s 90½, Erie bonds 93, Reading 46½, 1st Mich Sou 93½, 2d do 78½, Reading 46½, 1st 112¾, Erie 17¾, Mic 83¾, Cal 61, G&C 89.

BUFFALO MARKET.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17

There has been fair business done to-day, four to-day in part for through shipment, there is no change to note in quotations; sales 17,000 bbls at 4,60 for superfine Wisconsin and Illinois; 5a5,25 for good to choice superfine Ind, Ohio, Mich and Canadian; 5,87½a6,62½ for good to extra do.

WHEAT—In good milling demand and market firm; sales 50,000 bus at 1,01 for Canada club; 1,02a1,03 for prime white; white lips scarce and wanted.

CORN—Quiet and steady; sales 80,000 bus at 60 for unsound; 61½a61½ for good to prime.

BARLEY—Firm; sales 10,00 bus at 70.

RYE—No sales in other grades offering.

WHISKEY—Dull and nominal at 22½.

CANAL FREIGHTS—40 on flour, 11 on wheat, and 10 on corn to New York; firmer.

OSWEGO MARKET.

Oswego, Sept. 17.

FLOUR—Dull

WHEAT—Dull; sales 7,0 bus including 2,000 bus unsound Mil club at 93.

CORN—In good demand; market without material change; sales 80,000 bus at 64a67 for Illinois, and 64 for Indiana.

CANAL FREIGHT—Steady; 27c on flour, 7½c on wheat 7c on corn to New York; firmer.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.

Holders were compelled to yield on receipts of the Asia's news, and the market opened quiet this morning at 87a74 for spring wheat, No 2 in store. After receipt of New York news an advance of ¾a1c was effected and the market closed quiet but firm. Sales were some 30,000 bus all grades.

More activity was displayed in Corn to-day and sales foot up an aggregate of over 50,000 bu closing steady.

OATS—Sales of 7 cars (1,500 bus) at 32½ for No. 1 red at 30; 4 cars do and 2 cars No 2 at 27, and 1,500 bu do at 26 in store. Of spring; 1 car No 2 fresh at 75, 12,000 bu and 2 cars at 74½, 4,000 bu and 8 cars at 74, 8,000 bu at 73; also 1 car rejected at 81, 3 cars do at 69, and 2 cars at 68 all in store.

CORN—Sales of River and Canal 5,000 bu prime river white and yellow at 60½ a about, 17,000 bu prime Canal at 59c f. o. b.

RYE—Sale of 150 bags were made at 55 delivered.

BARLEY—One car sold a 65 in bags delivered.

Journal of Evening.

OFFICE OF MIL. & P. DU LAC AIR LINE R. R. CO.,
MILWAUKEE, August 19th, 1858.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee and Fond du Lac Air Line Rail Road Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Milwaukee, on the 25th day of September, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th day of August inst., until after the election of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.

aug-20-10d:aw4w JOSHUA HATHAWAY, Sec'y

FOR TWO RIVERS.

THE Steamer FORESTER, Capt. ROBERTSON, will leave every morning at 7½ o'clock, (excepting Sunday,) for Two Rivers and intermediate ports For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JOHNSON & OLMSTED, Agents,
sep4 Erie street, foot of Main.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE co partnership heretofore existing under the name of O. D. PEASE & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by M. O. Cook & Co., who will continue the business as usual, at the old stand, No. 19 Wisconsin st.

Milwaukee, Sept. 1, 1858.

sep4d1w3d&w M. O. COOK & CO.

MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee---Sept. 17.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Cleveland, Doucall, Grand Haven, 25 pass
Steamer Arctic, Flood, Grand Haven, 1 wagon
Steamer Forester, Robertson, Two Rivers
Steamer Traveller, Fish, Chicago, 17 pass, 10 boxes peaches, 171 empty half bbls, 15 bbls highwine, 103 bbls apples
Steamer Lady Elgin, Tompkins, Collingwood, 20 tons mdz 10 pass
Propeller Montgomery, Nicholson, Chicago
Brig Mahoning, Stewart, Menominee, 150m ft lumber, 40 m lath, 35m shingles
Schooner Garrit Smith, Brennan, Oswego, 9,011 bbls salt
Schooner Arcturus, Wadle, Buffalo, 30m ft lumber, 170m lath, 8 cattle, 1 carriage
Schooner Venus, Parsons, Port Washington, 42 cords wood
Schooner Argo, Hanmaker, Menominee, 100m ft lumber, 40m lath
Schooner Wm Case, Blanchard, Cleveland, 500 tons coal

DEPARTED.

Steamer Forester, Robertson, Two Rivers, 17 pass, 2 tons mdz, 10 bbls flour
Steamer Arctic, Flood, Grand Haven, 50 pass
Steamer Cleveland, Doucall, Grand Haven, 15 pass
Steamer Traveller, Fish, Chicago, 100 half bbls beer, 4 tons fish, 5 hoop poles
Steamer Lady Elgin, Tompkins, Chicago
Propeller Montgomery, Nicholson, Collingwood, 8 pass, 10 bbls pork, 17 pkgs sundries, 318 bbls flour
Bark White Cloud, Taggart, Green Bay
Brig Minnesota, Cook, Ocontoe
Schooner Globe, Johnson, Two Creeks
Schooner Somerset, Carmichaelson, Oconto
Schooner Rose Bonsmaw, Richardson, Manistee
Schooner Undine, Campbell, Manitowoc, 25 bbls flour, 2 bbls pork, 2 casks whiskey
Schooners Barnes & Faulkner, Oswego, 17,000 bu wheat
Schooner Milwaukee Belle, Davis, Buffalo, 198 bbls flour, 15,000 bus wheat
Schooner H L Lansing, Humphrey, Buffalo, 188 bbls flour, 19,000 bus wheat

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

THERE is not a lady living, but what at some period of their life, will find "Dr. Duperon's Golden Pills" just the medicine required, for all diseases peculiar to females. They never fail to correct irregularities, relieve painful and distressing menstruations, particularly at the change in life, removing obstructions from whatever cause, and always successful as a preventive. These pills are nothing new, having been used in private practice many years, but now for the first time introduced to the Ladies of Milwaukee, through regular authorized Agents. Hundreds of boxes have been sent to Ladies in this City, by letter, and one of the first Ladies of the City in a letter to an Agent in an adjoining City, writes thus: "Of so much value do I estimate Dr. Duperon's Golden Pills," if I could get them no less, I would consider them cheap at $5,00 per box, instead of $1,00. The ingredients in the Pills is no secret. Every Agent selling them is presented with the receipt and they are permitted to tell it to Ladies and Physicians. It is perfectly harmless, at the same time wonderfully efficacious in all diseases to which all females are liable. Agents will be appointed where there is none to be obtained. sept7-d1th2w.

COMMISSION.

1858. 1858.

P. R. STORM,

Produce Broker and Commission Merchant,
OFFICE,
Mil. & Miss. and Watertown R. R., Milwaukee.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED on all Railroads entering the city. Prompt personal attention to all business intrusted to my care.

AN AGENT FOR
MESSRS. PEASE, BUTTS & CO.'S,
NEW YORK CITY,
Will make liberal Cash advances on Flour, Wheat, &c., consigned to their House.

REFER TO
Messrs. Seaton, Bro, & Co., | James Bonnell, Esq.,
" Bradley & Bartlett, | J. Higgins, Esq.,
" H. Lamington & Co., | Bird Ford & Co.,
" Bellows & Storrs, | J. J. Tallmadge, Esq.
State Bank, Milwaukee.

apr22-d47:3m

HENRY S. PEMEROY,
(Successor to Pemeroy & Pomeroy),
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WEST WATER STREET,
1 door Spring Street Bridge,
MILWAUKEE, - - - WIS.

LIBERAL CASH advances made on Wheat, Flour, Provisions, and all kinds of Produce, to be sold here or in Eastern markets.

Milwaukee, April 22, 1858. apr24-d34-1y

N. HINTGEN
Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
—AND—
General Steamboat Agent,
LA CROSSE, - - - - WISCONSIN

All consignments landed at this place for Sparta, Tomah, Black River Falls, Onalaska, Hudson, Barre and La Crescent, Reads, Looneyville, and Houston, M. T. aug21-d1y

1858. 1858.

THOS. M. HIGGINS, ... G. T. SUTHERLAND, ... J. R. MCKENZIE

Tibbits, Sutherwaither & Co.,
STORAGE, SHIPPING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Warehouse and Office on the River, corner of Milwaukee and Erie Streets.

CONTRACTING AGENTS and Consignees of the following lines:

North Western Transportation Company,
C. V. Clark & Co., Agents, 5 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
Western Transportation Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
Ship daily from Pier 1, East River—most intrepid.
Union Express Company,
Erie & Williamsport, Agents, 174 Broadway, N. Y
Geo. Philpain, Agent, 7 State street, Boston.
Cleveland, Toledo & Michigan Southern R. R. Co.
Company's Express Freight Line.
Mix & Mason, Agents, Cleveland, Ohio.
O. Yarnell, Agent, Toledo, O.
L. D. Rogers, General Freight Agent, Cleveland O.
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R. Co's
Express Freight Line, (via Lake from Cleveland,)
N. Rivers, Agent, Cleveland, O.
P. Patterson, Agent, Columbus, O.
Hurry, Hooker & Co., Agents, Cleveland O.
A. Hicks, General Freight Agent, Cleveland, O.
Sept 1-d1y Cincinnati, Ft. W. & C. R'y.
Milwaukee April 5, 1857 apr6-d618

1858.

SIMON, BROTHER & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO L. & S. P. SIMON.)
PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND FORWARDING WAREHOUSE,
Opposite the Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R. Depot.

BUFFER AT CHICAGO PRICES AND RETAIL, at the lowest market prices, Cost of the best articles for family, furniture and clothing use, Planter of Parts, and Planter, Cider Mills, Water Lime, Rosendale Cement, Horse Grindstones, Pig Iron, Salt, &c., &c.

Persons wishing any of the above articles are respectfully invited to call before ordering elsewhere.

aug30-d1y-d2

OPTICIANS.

EYE AND EAR!

DR. G. A. KNAPP, Oculist, and aurist, operator on the Eye and Ear, has removed to Milwaukee, 218 Jefferson street, near the Court House.

Dr. K. is a regularly educated Oculist, having treated diseases of the Eye and Ear for 15 years—has the best testimonials of his skill as an Oculist, a Diploma,—and challenges competition in the Eye and Ear to any address, free of charge.

Persons having any disease of the Eye or Ear will do well to avail themselves of Dr. K.'s skill when expensive and still.

sep18-d15 1w 1y

WISCONSIN

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY!

MEIGS CASE, M. D.,

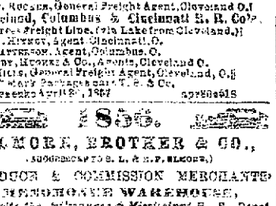
OPERATOR UPON THE EYE & EAR.

LECTURES ON THE EYE.

STRABISMUS, or Gross Eye, may be defined to be a want of harmony between the two eyes, which exists to such an extent that one of them does not move with the other, but is turned away involuntarily to the other side.

By the Section no apparent is scarcely to require explanation, and is to admit unpleasant defect, particularly in young people, and never fails to impair the sight of the eye.

It consists essentially of a construction of one of the ex muscles which fix the ball as represented in



The operation is usually performed by me, in a few seconds, and is always entirely successful, both in relieving the deformity and improving the vision to a great degree.

Operations for Cataract, artificial pupil, &c., scientifically and successfully performed.

French artificial eyes inserted without operation or pain, having the appearance and all the motions of the natural eye.

All the recent discoveries and improvements in the diseases and treatment of ocular and aural diseases, will be recognized to for the restoration and preservation of the most valuable of the senses, *sight* and hearing.

Persons from a distance will be provided with boarding houses by making application at the office immediately on arriving in the City.

Operations, medicines and advice gratuitously given to persons who are really indigent, during the unoccupied moments of the operator.

OFFICE OPEN, 199 FIRST WATER STREET, Milwaukee Wis. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

aug18-d32dawly

RAILROADS.

FALL & WINTER ARRANGEMENT
1858.--1859.

GREAT NORTH WESTERN ROUTE,

Open to La Crosse!!

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE R. R.

The only Direct all Rail Route

From Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Cairo,

And all Points in the United States and Canada,

VIA, CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE,

TO LA CROSSE,

On the UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

WHERE CLOSE CONNECTIONS ARE MADE WITH

THE NEW & SPLENDID STEAM PACKETS

Of the Minnesota Packet Company, running in direct connection with this Road, to

DACOTAH, WINONA, REED'S LANDING, PRESCOTT, STILLWATER, ST. ANTHONY, TREMPELEAU, FOUNTAIN CITY, BED WING, HUDSON HASTINGS, MINNEAPOLIS,

AND

SAINT PAUL!

Two Trains Daily (except Sunday) Leave

MILWAUKEE,

FROM DEPOT FOOT OF CHESTNUT STREET, AS FOLLOWS:

First Train at	Second Train at
7 o'clock A. M.	2:55 o'clock P. M.

Connecting with Steamboats for all points on the

MISSISSIPPI RIVER

NORTH OF LA CROSSE.

Trains arrive at Milwaukee at

12 M. AND 7:35 P. M.,

Connecting with Trains on the MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAIL ROAD, AND STEAMERS ON LAKE MICHIGAN,

Passengers leaving Milwaukee in the afternoon Train arrive at La Crosse in time to go on board of the St. Paul Packet the same evening.

109 Miles of River Navigation, and 10 Hours Time, saved over any other Route.

CONNECTIONS:

At Junction with the Fond du Lac & Oshkosh R. R., At Horicon with the Horicon & Berlin R. R., At Kilbourn City, with Stages to Grand Rapids, and 3 Stevens Point, and at Sparta, with Stages to Black River Falls, Eau Claire and Menomonee Mills.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS:

PASSENGERS by this Road during the close of navigation

WILL SAVE TWO DAYS TIME

From Milwaukee or Chicago to St. Paul, over any other Route.

Through Tickets can be obtained at all Principal Rail Road and Steamboat Offices.

Milwaukee, August 23, 1858.
aug23 EDWIN H. GOODRICH, Manager.

1858.

SAVING OF TIME AND MONEY.

NEW THROUGH ROUTE

Between the

EAST AND WEST

BY THE

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE R.R.

(Now opened through to Lake Michigan.)

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, September 6th, 1858, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Mixed.	Express.	Night Ex.
Sup. Bridge, depart	10:00 P.M.	2:05 A.M	10:35 A.M
Detroit..... do	7:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.	8:00 P.M.
Owosso..... do	2:45 P.M.	3:55 P.M.	12:50 A.M.
St Johns..... do	5:15	6:35	3:15
Grand Rapids, do	8:00	9:00	4:25
Grand Haven, arrive	11:00	12:00	6:20
Milwaukee.....arrive	.....	5:00 A.M.	9:00 P.M.

EXTRA TRAIN leaves DETROIT for ST. JOHNS on SATURDAYS, at 6:30 P. M.

GOING EAST.

	Mixed.	Express.	Night Ex.
Milwaukee...depart	4:00 P.M.	.....	11:00 P.M.
G'd Haven, depart	4:00 A.M.	.....	8:00 P.M.
Grand Rapids.....	6:27	8:30 A.M.	12:05
St. Johns.....	7:41	10:05	1:20 A.M.
Owosso.....	9:11	12:01	2:70
Detroit..... arrive	12:15 P.M.	6:30 P.M.	6:45
Sup. Bridge, arrive	10:50 P.M.	7:00 A.M.	6:45 P.M.

Train leaves ST. JOHNS for DETROIT on Mondays, at 7 A. M.

Train from Grand Haven at 6 A. M. will run on Sunday in place of Monday.

TWO FIRST CLASS RELIABLE BOATS will run in connection with above trains on Lake Michigan.

Passengers for places East of Detroit go on Company's FORT STREET DEPOT, at 6 A. M. & 6 P. M.

PARCELS left at any of the TICKET OFFICES, are NOW forwarded by PASSENGER TRAIN AT VERY MODERATE RATES.

Through Tickets to all important points East, for sale at the Company's Office, 299 East Water Street, Milwaukee, second door from the Walker House.

The Company's Time Tables can be had at any of the Stations.

W. K. MUIR, General Superintendent.
WHITMAN & FORBES, Agents,
D. & M. R. R. Offices, Sept. 1858. sep6

NEW FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT!

THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & FOND DU LAC R. R.,

NOW OPEN TO OSHKOSH,

IN CONNECTION WITH

Fast and Reliable Steamers!

On Lake Winnebago, Wolf and Fox Rivers.

THE Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad Co. have perfected their Arrangements with the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Co., and the Steamboat Lines on the Lakes and Rivers in a manner which renders this line the only direct and expeditious, and altogether the most economical route from Chicago, to the Northern Western, North-Western, and the greater part of North-Eastern and Central Wisconsin.

Thirty Miles Distance and 10 Hours Time Saved OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE!

Through rates on Merchandise between

Milwaukee and Oshkosh, 25c, per 100 lbs.

Reduced Rates to all points beyond.

Freight train leaves Milwaukee daily, 7:00 A. M.; arrives at Oshkosh 1 40 P. M., Neenah, Menasha and Appleton, same evening, points beyond early next day.

No trans-shipment between Milwaukee and Oshkosh, and no chance for re-shipment at Oshkosh.

Mark packages, "Via G. B. F. R. R.," Milwaukee, and consign to the Agent of the Company at the Freight Depot of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company.

S. F. JOHNSON, Superintendent. W. R. SELLECK, Gen'l Freight Ag't.

jy22-d99-1y

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN —AND— BARABOO VALLEY R. R.

ON and after Monday, April 12th, and until further notice, a Passenger Train will leave Milwaukee from the Depot, foot of second st., for Pewaukee, Sterlard, Pine Lake, Oconomowoc, Monches, Watertown, Lowell, Columbus, at 4:30 P. M., arriving at Milwaukee 11:10 A. M.

Passengers arriving at Milwaukee by the Milwaukee & Horicon R. R., La Crosse & Mil. R. R., Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R., or by Boat, can proceed to the above places.

Connections are made at Watertown with Stages for Lake Mills, Jefferson, Fulton, Hanchesville, Sun Prairie, Cottage Grove, and Madison, Lake Mills, Jefferson, Fort Lodi, Merrimac, Giesgo, Fall River, Leeds Corners, Hamden, Lowville, Dekorah, York, Arlington, Bristol, and for all points to the West and North West.

Passengers arriving at the Junction from the above places, make connections with the Mil. & Miss. R. R. for Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and at Milwaukee with roads for the South, West and North.

apr16-d285dly S. S. MERRILL, Sup't.

GRAND TRUNK R. R. OF CANADA!

A DELIGHTFUL AND ROMANTIC ROUTE FROM THE WEST TO

BOSTON, N. Y., and the EASTERN STATES.

Via the Michigan Central, Great Western, Ogdensburgh and Vermont Central, and

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD OF CANADA,

PASSENGERS by this route have an opportunity of viewing some of the grandest and most wonderful scenery in the world, including Toronto, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, the Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Quebec, Montreal, White Mountains, the Connecticut River, the Lakes Memphremagog, Lake Champlain, Falls of Montmorenci, Hudson River, etc., etc.

On and after May 1, 1858, baggage will be checked through from Chicago,

TO EMIGRANTS.

Passage may be secured at the office of the Company in Chicago, by *sailing* ships from London, Liverpool, Plymouth, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Aberdeen and Montrose. An Agent of the GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD superintending the removal of emigrants and baggage at Quebec free of charge.

Fare from $20 to $25 to Chicago, including cooked provisions.

The Mammoth steamship

LEVIATHAN,

OF 22,500 TONS AND 700 FEET LONG!!,

Is under contract to this Company for one or more trips to Portland. Tourists' return tickets from Chicago to the chief towns in Europe will shortly be issued. Tickets from Chicago for all points East, also for the Leviathan, or for M. O. B. S. Co.'s sailing can be obtained at the office of the Board and Frank Railroad 1, No. 35 Dearborn street, Chicago.

J. WARRACK,
Agent of the Grand Trunk R. R. Co., of Canada.

apr25-d404dly

$5,00 Important to Travellers, $5,00

FARE TO NEW YORK REDUCED!

THE First Class Passenger Fare, from Buffalo, or Suspension Bridge, through to New York, via

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD

Is Reduced To

FIVE DOLLARS.

Buffalo, June 12, 1858.

jel5-g637d3m. C. VIBBARD,
General Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

THE GREAT

NORTH-WESTERN ROUTE!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

1858 1858

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD!

FROM MILWAUKEE

TO

Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Lansing, LA CROSSE,

WINONA, RED WING, REED'S LANDING, PRESCOTT, HASTINGS, ST. CROIX, HUDSON, STILLWATER, ST. PAUL,

Northern Iowa, Wisconsin & Minnesota.

ON and after TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1858, Two Daily Express Trains will leave Milwaukee for Prairie du Chien, as follows:

11.30 A. M., connecting with Steamers at Prairie du Chien, at 9.00 P. M.

10.00 P. M., connecting with Steamers at Prairie du Chien next morning at 9.00 A. M.

5.00 P. M., Janesville Accommodation, Freight and Passenger.

Connections made at Janesville for Beloit, Belvidere, Freeport, Elgin, Woodstock, &c.

Trains Arrive from Prairie du Chien,

4.45 A. M., and 6.20 P. M., Janesville Accommodation 9.30 A. M.

THROUGH TICKETS, including State Rooms on Steamers, can be had at all the principal Rail Road Ticket Offices and at the Depot, Milwaukee.

jel5 WILLIAM JERVIS, Superintendent.

1858.

MILWAUKEE & HORICON R. R.

—AND—

STEAMBOAT LINE!

THE ONLY ROUTE by which Passengers from Milwaukee reach *Garden, Omro, Butler, Des Moris, Oshkosh, Neenah* and *Menasha* the same day. The only route by which passengers from *Neto Lonsdon, Gills Landing*, &c., reach Milwaukee the same day.

TRAINS LEAVE MILWAUKEE

At 7.00 A.M. and 2.15 P. M., and

ARRIVE IN MILWAUKEE

At 12.20 A. M. and 7.05 P. M.

Ask for tickets by Milwaukee & Horicon Railroad, via Berlin.

my24 JESPER VLEIT, Superintendent.

RACINE & MISSISSIPPI R. R.

OPEN TO DURAND!

ON and after Monday, Jan. 11th, 1858, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

Leave Racine—Freight and Accommodation 8:15 A. M.
" —Passenger 2:00 P. M.

GOING EAST.

Leave Beloit—Passenger train 8:00 A. M.
Leave Durand—Freight and Accom. 7:00 A. M.

6 A. M. Train from Beloit connects at Racine with morning trains on Lake Shore R. R. for Milwaukee and Chicago, and at Durand with morning trains on the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.

1858

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO

RAILROAD!

CHANGE OF TIME.

FROM DAY TO DAY, MAY 17th, 1858,

PASSENGER TRAINS leave Milwaukee at 7.30 A. M., 8.45 A. M., and 5.45 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAINS due at Milwaukee at 1.55 P. M. and 12.25 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAIN leaves Milwaukee at 7.30 A. M., due at 3.00 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave Chicago at 9.35 A. M., and 5.00 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAIN to Sixteen Mile Creek at 8.00 A. M.

M. L. SPERRY, Supt. C. & M. R. R. Line.
JOHN T. MOODY, Agent, Milwaukee. jan19

1858.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD.

Forming with the

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
—AND—

GREAT WESTERN RAIL ROADS,

A SHORT AND DIRECT ROUTE,

FROM MILWAUKEE TO THE EAST.

THE Through Express Train to Milwaukee in the City of Buffalo connects there with Express Trains on New York Central and New York Central Railroads, for New York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c. All the Michigan Central and Great Western Railway Trains connect with the Express Train at DETROIT with Trains on the BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, Chicago, as follows:

6:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, arriving in Buffalo at 7:00 A. M.

6:00 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, arriving in Buffalo at 5:40 P. M.

9:30 P. M.—NIGHT EXPRESS, arriving in Buffalo at 8:00 P. M.

The Cars of this Route cross the Niagara River at Suspension, on the Great International Steam Bridge, landing Passengers, (without changing cars,) in the New York Central (the direct) Depot.

Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices at the West, and at the Company's Office, No. 20 Dearborn st, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the office of the Lake Shore Railroad, Milwaukee, by A. G. Leland.

JOHN F. HOUGHTON, General Freight and Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh.

D. W. ROSS, Gen'l Western Agent, Chicago.
JAMES W. MUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago.
Chicago, Dec. 15, 1856. may7-y228dly

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R.

CHICAGO TO BUFFALO via. DETROIT.

AT THE ABOVE OFFICE tickets for New York, Boston, and all stations on the New York & Erie and New York Central Railroads can be obtained.

J. WARRACK,
Agent of B. & L. H. Railroad, No. 35 Dearborn Street, Chicago. apr25-d413dly

Pure Cider Vinegar,

By the Barrel or single Gallon, at No. 7231 Main St, mr21 I. GOODRICH.

TRANSPORTATION.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS,

Masters of Vessels and Others.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to contract for the carrying of Grain by Canal, from Kingston to Montreal, at a low rate of freight.

HULLIWELL BROS.

Milwaukee, June 26th, 1858. je26-g920d3m

1858

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

CASH CAPITAL,.....$900,000

Incorporated under Laws of State of New York.

D. S. MARSH,.....President,
WILLIAM FOOT,.....Vice President,
GEO. H. BRYANT,.....Secretary,
JOHN ALDEN, jr.,.....Treasurer,

THE COMPANY have completed their Arrangements, and having ample facilities for doing a large business, are prepared on the opening of navigation to transport merchandize and other property from New York, Boston, Albany and Troy to Milwaukee, and other ports on Lake Erie and Michigan, and produce from the Lake Ports to Tidewater, with despatch and at reduced rates of transportation.

This Company have provided convenient and spacious docks and warehouses at most of the Lake ports, where their propellers will land and their freights under the direction of their agents, who will give their particular attention to its proper delivery, and attend to all claims and damages.

NEW YORK AGENTS:

GERRIT CL